

Lebanon tension mounts

Syria calls up entire military reserves

President Assad of Syria yesterday called up 100,000 reservists to counter "signs of aggression" involving United States forces.

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Western diplomats in Beirut and Lebanese Government officials were expressing deepening concern last night that a new war - perhaps involving American troops - might soon break out in Lebanon following Syria's decision yesterday to call up its entire military reserve force.

Apparently fearing that the Americans might retaliate against his country for the bombing of the US Marine base in Beirut two weeks ago, President Assad ordered 100,000 reservists to report for duty within 24 hours because of what an official called "signs of an aggression against Syria with direct American participation".

As if to emphasize the gravity of the military situation in Lebanon, the American marine base in Beirut came under sustained fire last night from 60-millimetre mortars, apparently directed at them from the Shia Muslim neighbourhood that adjoins the international airport.

Several shells hit the runway and at least one Marine was wounded in the initial bombardment of 60 minutes.

The Lebanese authorities immediately closed the airport turning away incoming passenger flights - as the Marines fired back into the



Child victims: Two Lebanese brothers are taken to hospital after being wounded by an exploding shell in Tripoli. The one on the left died of his injuries.

Andropov misses Red Square parade

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov's absence from the annual parade on Red Square yesterday has intensified speculation about his ability to run the Soviet Union, although his portrait dominated proceedings and his name was constantly invoked.

Mr Andropov's absence from the traditional Kremlin celebrations marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last Saturday sparked off a wave of rumours about his health. He has not been seen in public for nearly three months.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, who had an hour's tête-à-tête with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, spent some time dilating on his hopes that a new way forward in Northern Ireland may be found in the discussions of the New Ireland Forum of nationalist parties.

Dr FitzGerald's chief objective yesterday was modest: that dialogue between the two sides at the highest level should be re-established.

He said after the talks that relations were back on as good a footing, if not better, than they were two years ago when the two Prime Ministers had their last formal meeting in London.

His further hope was that Mrs Thatcher might give some

Anglo-Irish summit Thatcher is content just to listen

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Ministers of Britain and the Irish Republic and their senior colleagues celebrated yesterday the full restoration of good working relations between their two governments, after the coolness produced by the Falklands crisis, with five hours of talks at Chequers.

It was an exposition by me rather than an active discussion between us," Dr FitzGerald told journalists afterwards. "He would not say if Mrs Thatcher agreed with his views, or was sympathetic, but said simply that he thought she was 'very interested'."

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Recovery could falter, says CBI

From Edward Townsend, Glasgow

Industrialists yesterday gave Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet one of the firmest warnings for years that without some urgent stimulus to economic growth they would be unable to maintain the country's recovery from recession.

The annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry opened in Glasgow with clear calls for a renewed government commitment to bring down interest rates and to formulate more flexible policies to ensure sustained growth.

The CBI has already urged the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, to abolish the National Insurance Surcharge in his forthcoming autumn statement.

Despite fears that the deletion from the conference agenda of resolutions critical of the Government would take the steam out of the debates, many delegates expressed concern at the alleged failure of Mrs Thatcher's ministers to act to reduce business costs further and to combat the import threat.

Almost to a man, the CBI members rallied around their director-general, Sir Terence Beckett, who made one of his most robust speeches for some time. He warned of the consequences of not speeding up the growth of the economy, and questioned ministers' preoccupation with the public sector borrowing requirement.

With inflation coming down, industrialists were surprised interest rates had not also been reduced. Rates should be "decoupled" from those in the United States.

The discussion on the UK economy attracted more than usual interest at the conference after the decision of CBI leaders to omit what they considered an extreme resolution from the West Wales committee which said it was "appalled" at government inaction.

Mr Michael Hearn, a member of the committee said: "I and my colleagues are not extremists. We are ordinary businessmen and we wanted to put a strong message to the government. While the politicians debate, much of British industry is bleeding to death."

The chosen resolution, calling for more flexible government policies, was carried overwhelmingly, despite criticism from Sir Peter Shepherd, of the Shepherd Building Group, who saw it as "wet".

Leading article, page 15 Conference reports, page 24

Advertisement for Bovis SASH, featuring the Sports Council logo and text: 'Every local community should have one. Or two. Bovis Construction won a special Sports Council competition last year to develop a standardised approach to sports halls - SASH.'

M15 man faces new charge

The M15 officer on secrets charges, Michael Beattie, has been further charged with passing on an assessment by the intelligence services of a KGB network operating in Britain.

TUC seeks £3bn aid for poor

Trade union leaders will be asked to approve an economic policy which requires extra government spending of almost £3bn on the poorest sections of society.

China quake

An earthquake in eastern China killed 30 people, according to first reports. Hundreds of houses were destroyed or damaged and rescue operations were under way.

Turkey braced

Turkey awaits the reaction of the military regime to the Motherland Party which won a decisive victory at the general election. The regime had backed another party.

Ulster escape

Samuel Crowe, aged 27, a "loyalist" serving a life sentence for murder, escaped from a hospital in Northern Ireland last night after armed men burst into the ward and held a prison officer and a policeman at bay.

Cruise on trial

Women from the Greenham Common peace camp hope to prove in a New York court that cruise missiles are illegal under the Hague and Geneva conventions.

US stake

Chicago, an American bank, is buying the maximum permitted stake of 29.9 per cent in the London stockbroker Vickers de Costa for £20m.

Chapple attack

Mr Frank Chapple, in his last speech as leader of the electricians' union conference, fiercely attacked left-wing infiltration of the Labour Party and unions.

Weinberger tries to cool speculation

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The unusually large assembly of US warships in the Mediterranean is fueling speculation about possible military retaliation in Lebanon for the October 23 bombing that killed more than 200 American servicemen in Beirut.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, is refusing publicly to confirm or deny that the US was planning some type of action either in retaliation or to pre-empt another attack on the multinational force.

The administration has said it would punish the perpetrators of the bombing once it determined who they were.

Mr Howard Baker, Republican Senate majority leader, appearing on the same programme said he would not totally rule out the possibility of a retaliatory strike, but he added he was not predicting one.

Former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford have cautioned against any "reckless military action".

Mr Ford said: "We should keep our cool. We should not lash out in some reckless military action, nor should we

British warning on retaliation

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday added her voice to those of former Presidents Carter and Ford in urging Washington to be cautious if it is thinking of retaliating for the bomb attack that killed more than 230 US Marines in Beirut.

She gave the warning at a 90-minute meeting over breakfast with Mr Kenneth Dam, the US Deputy Secretary of State, which was also attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. Mr Dam's visit was part of a fence-mending tour

after the stress put on the Western alliance by America's action in Grenada.

Mr Dam went on to Rome and Paris yesterday; he will go to Bonn, The Hague and Brussels before returning to Washington on Thursday.

The issues discussed at the London meeting included Grenada, the possible resumption of American sales of arms to Argentina, the intermediate-range nuclear disarmament negotiations and the Iran-Iraq war.

Current account may pay interest

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Clearing bank customers will be offered within a year current accounts which pay interest, according to Mr Geoffrey Taylor, group chief executive of Midland Bank.

The other big banks are known to be examining similar moves.

In the past, bankers have often argued that most customers did not want interest paid on current accounts because it would have to be declared for tax purposes.

However, speaking at the International Retail Banking Conference, organized by Retail Banker International, Mr Taylor said yesterday that there was no doubt certain customers wanted it.

Competition from building societies and other financial institutions to attract consumer savings is also forcing the big banks to rethink.

Solicitors warn PO union

By David Felton

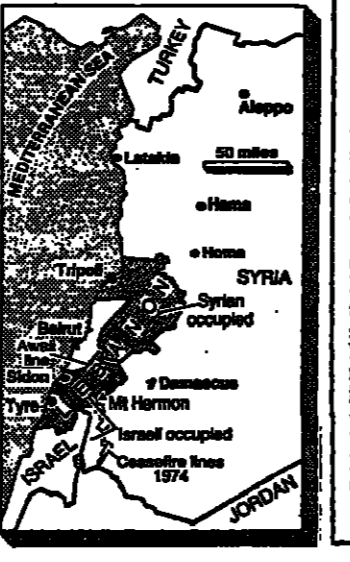
British Telecom engineers were warned last night that defiance of a High Court injunction halting industrial action against Mercury, the private company, could lead to their union officials being fined, facing imprisonment and their union funds being sequestered.

Each of the 800 delegates at the Post Office Engineering Union conference in Blackpool were handed a copy of legal advice from the union's solicitors setting out possible penalties if the union were to ignore an injunction.

A decision in the Mercury case is expected from the Court of Appeal tomorrow.

The indications last night were that the union will abide by the injunction if the court awards it to Mercury tomorrow.

The union campaign against privatization was again criticized by Sir George Jefferson, the British Telecom chairman, when he addressed the Confederation of British Industry in Glasgow.



Massive forces, page 6

Table with 2 columns: Page number and Page number. Rows include Home (2,3,5), Overseas (5-8), Sports (16,23), Arts (13), Business (21-25), Church (16), Court (32), Crossword (14), Law Report (9), Parliament (4), Sale Rooms (16), Science (26-28), TV & Radio (31), Theatres, etc (31), Universities (16), Weather (32), and Wills (14).

TUC asked to approve £3bn package to benefit the poor

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders will tomorrow be asked to approve an economic policy which requires extra government spending of almost £3bn on the poorest sections of society.

The TUC economic committee has before it a draft plan aimed at persuading the Cabinet to take more notice of organized labour by the simple device of asking less in the hope of getting more.

The trade union submission for the Chancellor's 1984 Budget reads more like a plea from a pressure group for the underprivileged than an alternative political prospectus for government, as has been the case in recent years.

The confidential draft submission concedes that there is little prospect of changing the cabinet's economic policy, except at the margins, but that is still regarded as a worthwhile exercise.

Rather than pressing upon ministers a huge range of economic viewpoints, the TUC has decided to concentrate on four areas of deprivation: the unemployed, families, pensioners and the low paid.

Unemployed: The TUC is urging that the Government should extend long-term sup-

plementary benefit rates to the long-term unemployed "as a first step towards an adequate unemployment benefit system".

For families this would mean an £11 a week increase and for single people a £7 per week increase, costing £200m between November next year and April, 1985.

Families: The TUC argues that the Government should not tax child benefit payments and should increase them by £3 a week to £9.50. The increase for special payments to one-parent families should be by £2 a week to £6.05. This measure would cost an estimated £600m in 1984-85.

The unions also want the right to educational maintenance grants to be extended to all young people who stay at school after the age of 16, but on a means-tested basis to discriminate in favour of the less well off. The allowance should be up to £16.50 a week, costing an estimated £10m a year.

Pensioners: The TUC document calls for urgent action to increase pensions for single people by £8.40 a week to £42.45, and for married couples by £13.75 to £68.25 a week. The extra expenditure involved is

£750m between November next year and April, 1985, in addition to present inflation-proofing.

Low paid: The TUC argues that the Government's "determined attack" on those on small incomes should be reversed. "The Government should assist the position of the low paid by dropping its efforts to force down wages through changes to the tax system", the document says.

Accordingly the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is urged in his next Budget to increase income tax thresholds and allowances by 6 per cent over and above the index-linked increases already allowed for. This would cost approximately £1.2bn in the 1984-85 financial year.

The overall £2.75bn package will form the basis of the TUC's approach to the Cabinet early next year, but it may also provoke some internal disagreement within the Labour movement over priorities.

The entire thrust of the TUC's redefined approach to ministers is weighted entirely in favour of people for whom collective bargaining either does not exist or is at best not effective.



The Gordian Knot

Valedictory broadside fired by Chapple

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Blackpool

Mr Frank Chapple, the leader of the electricians union, used his valedictory speech yesterday to the union conference to launch a typically forthright attack on left-wing infiltration of the Labour Party and the trade union movement.

Saying that he had a positive duty to speak out about the dangers that communists and other groups of the left posed to the labour movement, he urged vigilance because "the role of committees, secret meetings, and mythical block votes is in the ascendant".

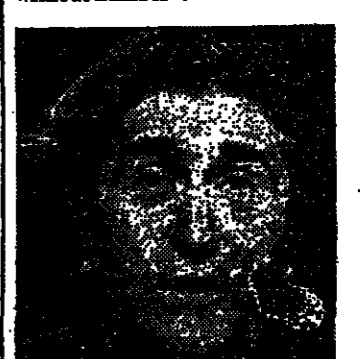
Mr Chapple, who leaves the Electrical, Electronic, Plumbing and Heating Union at the end of the year after 20 years in union leadership, said that the recent constitutional changes in the Labour Party had allowed infiltration by "organized revolutionary groups".

"The whole experience of the deeply troubled Labour Party in the last few years exhibits change the policies the left will first attack the organization's structure. In order to do deep damage to Labour's representative image the left had first to debauch the system of electing Labour's leaders," he said.

He was also dismissive of the left's assertion that the Labour Government should challenge the Government's right to implement policies contained in the Tory election manifesto.

"I believe we should reject exhortations to defeat the Government by industrial action, not merely because it is morally indefensible but also because it puts the freedom of the trade union movement itself at risk", Mr Chapple said.

Turning to his experiences of two decades of opposition to the left after the ballot - rigging scandals in the electricians' union, he said: "I cannot pretend that the past 22 years have been a bundle of fun. I have been physically attacked, abused, and labelled times without number".



Mr Chapple: Final warning to the movement.

Liberals may cut HQ staff

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The staff at the Liberal Party's London headquarters may be cut by up to a third as part of an attempt to switch more of the party's stretched financial resources to the regions.

The party's finance and administration board, which met last night, had before it a report from the new secretary-general, Mr John Spiller, suggesting ways of implementing the decision of the annual assembly in Harrogate that the party should become a more campaigning organization.

He is understood to have recommended tough action to redress the imbalance in expenditure between national headquarters and the party's regional and constituency organizations; at present about 88 per cent of the party's budget is spent nationally.

If Mr Spiller's proposals are approved, 10 or 11 of the 30 or so jobs in London could go, with three or four staff being offered posts in the regions. Staff wages account for some £240,000 of the budget of nearly £400,000.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance will claim today what it regards as its rightful allocation of party political broadcasts for next year.

At a meeting of the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting the Alliance will argue, on the basis of votes cast at the general election, that the 1984 series should be Conservatives 7; Labour 4; Alliance 4.

Clash over Audit Commission pay

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Comptroller and Auditor General, Mr Gordon Downey, last night contradicted the chairman of the Audit Commission for England and Wales, who had earlier denied that commission staff were going to be paid far more than equivalent grades in the Civil Service.

The Times last week disclosed that the Audit Commission, which replaces the old District Audit Service, was planning to pay a salary range of between £60,000 for its controller, and £15,700 for assistant district auditors.

Mr John Read, chairman of the Commission, said in a letter to the Times yesterday that the report made an attractive headline. "It is, however, wrong."

He said that any comparison with the Civil Service would have to take into account a variety of factors and he pointed out: "The Audit Commission will be paying its employees no more and no less than is required for it to be able to attract and retain people of the calibre required to audit over £30b of public expenditure."

But in evidence to the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts, Mr Downey last night indicated that his recruitment problems had been exacerbated by the Audit Commission's new salary scales.

He told Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Rutland and Melton: "It does make life more difficult, yes."

In a written memorandum

the comptroller said: "The Exchequer and Audit Department has in recent years encountered growing problems in recruiting and retaining staff."

His department, which is responsible for auditing central government expenditure of up to £100bn and revenue worth an estimated £80bn, has been able to recruit only 17 qualified accountants between 1980 and 1982.

This year, his department has failed to reach its target recruitment for trainee graduates and just over 40 per cent of graduates who had been offered places have subsequently refused those offers "despite the employment situation."

A commission district auditor is to receive £31,000 compared with the equivalent £23,500 for an official on Exchequer and Audit and the disparities "are maintained throughout the entire pay range."

He told Mr Roy Hughes, Labour MP for Newport East, that a check carried out by Husband and Company on Flint and Neill's appraisal of the substructure was expected soon. He added: "I understand that the two independent firms are in close agreement."



Mr Gordon Downey: 'More difficult'.

Court plea by 'other Thatcher'

By Pat Healy

The would-be politician who changed his name to Margaret Thatcher and attempted to stand against the Prime Minister in her Finchley constituency at the general election, will in the High Court today challenge a legal bill of £5,500 being claimed by the election returning officer.

Mr Colin Hanoman, aged 26, went to the High Court and the Court of Appeal in June after Mr Michael Bennett, Chief executive of Barnet Council and returning officer for the north London constituency, refused to allow him to stand as a candidate under his changed name.

He not only failed to persuade judges that he, as Margaret Thatcher, should be allowed to stand against the real Margaret Thatcher, but had costs awarded against him.

Severn Bridge report 'soon'

By Patricia Coxon, aged 41, a social worker from Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, accused of causing criminal damage to the perimeter fence at Greenham Common on Saturday was remanded on bail until January 6 by magistrates at Newbury yesterday (the Press Association reports).

She was also accused of going equipped to cause criminal damage with a pair of bolt cutters and a tin of paint.

In a separate hearing, Miss Coxon was accused with 14 other women of causing damage to the fence in July. But the charge against her and against one of the other defendants was withdrawn when the prosecution offered no evidence.

The remaining 13 were committed for trial to Reading Crown Court.

Three Greenham Common women were yesterday given leave by the High Court to appeal against their imprisonment for contempt of court, but their applications for bail were refused.

Mr Justice Hodgson gave Jodie du Pont, Lizzie Spring and Stella Cairns leave to challenge their detention by Newbury magistrates under the Contempt of Court Act.

The three were jailed last Wednesday after a sit-down protest during a hearing at Newbury involving three other peace campaigners.

The law and cruise, page 14

Peace women try to sue Reagan

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Royal gift

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Computer projects backed

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The Government has announced the first four computer projects being considered for large-scale support under the £30m Alvey Programme for Advanced Information Technology.

The projects, headed by GEC Electrical Projects, Marconi (also part of the GEC group), ICL and Racal, are a computer to guide the public through the social security maze and other complex legislative fields; an industrial automation system that will start out with a design concept and manufacture a finished product without human intervention; mobile information terminals that could bring new services to drivers and other people on the move; and robots to inspect and repair offshore oil and gas installations.

"Definition studies" of the four projects, and six others to be announced later this month, will be carried out over the next few months. Then the Alvey directorate in the Department of Trade and Industry will select five or six of the ten proposals to share about £40m funding over five years, as large-scale projects to demonstrate the key computer technologies of the 1990s.

A large industrial company will coordinate each project, in cooperation with other commercial and academic research groups.

NCCL aims to broaden its image

By Richard Dowden

Mr Larry Gostin (right), the new general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday that he would aim at broadening the image of the organization and "gain a wide and substantial following from all parties, classes and races."

He said it was "a great tragedy" that the council had been seen as associated with one particular group. The two previous general secretaries, Ms Patricia Hewitt and Mr Harrie Harman, left to work for the Labour Party. Ms Harman is a Labour MP.

He said the organization had an unfair image as being anti-police or unduly sympathetic to the criminal. "Defence of the rights of those accused of crime or terrorism should never be construed as support for those activities."

But Mr Gostin said the test of the times was becoming increasingly anti-libertarian and cited the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, immigration legislation and the Prevention of Terrorism Act as examples.

Suspects' rights to be improved

By Richard Dowden

The Government is to strengthen the rights of suspects held in police custody by attempting to ensure that more solicitors are available round-the-clock to give legal advice.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, announced during the Second Reading debate in the Commons yesterday of the reintroduced Police and Criminal Evidence Bill that, in consultation with the Law Society, the Government was strengthening the duty solicitor schemes. The Bill gives suspects the statutory right to consult solicitors privately.

Parliamentary Report, Page 4

St Ivel is fined

By Richard Dowden

St Ivel, which accidentally polluted the Culm in Devon with ammonia gas, killing about 4,500 trout, was fined £200 on each of two charges by Culmpton magistrates yesterday and ordered to pay £150 costs.

Mr Gostin said the test of the times was becoming increasingly anti-libertarian and cited the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, immigration legislation and the Prevention of Terrorism Act as examples.

Late switch

By Richard Dowden

North Ronaldsay, a crofting community in Orkney, was linked to the national grid yesterday at a cost of nearly £1m. The island has 100 inhabitants.

Security forces believe the split within the IRA and Provisional Sinn Fein is between the south and the "young Turks" of the north over the speed of political development, particularly the leftward drift of northern leadership.

There is also a belief that the politicians can no longer control the military men. The Provisional IRA is said to be worried that unless its members are "let off the leash", they will drift into the INLA now being organized in border areas.

IRA feuding blamed for upsurge of violence

By Richard Ford, Belfast

The RUC's Chief Constable yesterday blamed the recent increase in violence in the province on an internal power struggle in the Provisional IRA and its political wing.

Releases from custody of people held on the word of "supergrasses" who had then retracted their evidence were also blamed by Sir John Hermon. He said some of them had been orchestrating and taking part in terrorism.

Sir John spoke of the danger of further attacks by the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army who were desperate to strike back in an attempt to restore morale.

In an unusually strong statement after the deaths of three RUC officers at the end of last week and the injuring of 47 people, Sir John said that the danger remained high. An attempt had been made at a "murderous imposition of an undemocratic terrorist solution" to Ulster's problems.

Appealing to Roman Catholic and Protestants to become

Anger in private health groups over blood charges

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Health Service is to charge private hospitals and private patients in NHS pay beds a handling charge for the supply of blood, which is expected to bring in over £1m a year.

The announcement by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was welcomed by the health service unions but greeted with some outrage by the private sector.

Mr Michael Smith, director of BUPA Hospitals Ltd, said that ministers were fudging the issue by claiming that the blood

Ripper attacker convicted

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

James Costello, a Scotsman, aged 35, was found guilty yesterday by an Isle of Wight jury of wounding Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, in Parkhurst Prison, with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm.

When the jury returned to the Crown Court after four hours' retirement, Costello, believing he had been cleared, shouted to the judge: "I have fought you all and fought fair and I have won."

But when the chairman said the jury had reached a ten to two majority verdict finding him guilty he stormed out of the court, kicking the dock rail and barging - the prison officer guards. He continued shouting abuse from the cells.

Judge Lewis McCreery, QC, said that in view of Costello's present state he would postpone sentence until today.

Costello had denied wounding Sutcliffe, aged 37, in an incident on a landing

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MI5 officer accused of betraying British information about KGB

By John Withrow

Michael Bettaney, an MI5 officer who was accused last September of espionage, was further charged yesterday with passing on a British intelligence assessment of a KGB network operating in Britain.

Mr Bettaney, aged 33, who faced a total of six new charges, is also accused of disclosing details about the expulsion of three Soviet diplomats from Britain earlier this year and of collecting information "calculated to be useful to an enemy".

The additional charges were made after Mr Bettaney had appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, on one charge under section 7 of the Official Secrets Act. It alleged that on several dates between January and September this year, he did "certain acts preparatory to communicating to another person for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state information calculated to be useful to an enemy".

The new charges, put to him while he was in the cells with his solicitor, Mr Miles Laddie, and Det Supt John Westcott, of the Special Branch, accused him of collecting information calculated to be useful to an enemy

between last December 31 and September 17.

He was also accused of communicating "on or about June 12, 1983, to another person information which was calculated to be which might be, or which was intended to be, useful to an enemy, namely an official assessment of Russian intelligence services operating in the United Kingdom".

Another charge, similarly worded, said that on or about April 3 he had communicated information concerning the expulsion of three Soviet citizens from Britain. He now faces two further charges of carrying out acts preparatory to communicating the "precise arrangements for the communication of classified information" on or about April 3 and June 12.

Mr Bettaney, of Victoria Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, was also accused of preparing to "press for a response to his proposals of April 3 and June 12".

Three of the charges were brought under section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, and four under section 7 of the 1920 Act.

Mr Bettaney, who worked for British intelligence for seven years, wore a blue pinstripe suit at court yesterday and was remanded in custody for a week by the magistrate, Mr Kenneth Harrington.

Mr Laddie told the court that his client was happy to be dealt with in his absence for formal weekly remand until his next personal appearance on December 5, when committal proceedings are likely.

Mr Bettaney was first charged on September 19 when Det Supt Westcott, head of the European section of the Special Branch and the man responsible for his arrest, said that more serious charges would follow.

MI5 is responsible for intelligence and security within Britain, but its officers are not empowered to make arrests.

Mr Bettaney, an English graduate from Pembroke College, Oxford, has lived a quiet life on the outskirts of south London after working in Northern Ireland.

His tutor at Oxford said that he was a "reliable, diligent, hard-working student", who had earned a respectable upper second class degree in 1972.



Mr Bettaney: Facing six further official secrets charges.

Two-party battle for London theatre

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

The Government is likely to face an embarrassing alliance of Tory and Labour members of the GLC over the question of the abolition of the council and its role as a patron of the arts.

The move would probably close about twenty-five London theatres and arts centres, according to estimates circulating among both sides at Cony Hall.

The Greenwich Theatre, the Half Moon, Battersea Arts Centre, and the Almeida in Islington are among the well known names under threat, in addition to Sadler's Wells and the Riverside Studios.

The funding crisis that the abolition of the GLC would cause brought criticism of the Government yesterday from Mr George Trevellick, the Conservative arts spokesman on the council, who is expected to launch a campaign against the move with Mr Tony Banks, the Labour arts chairman, next week.

Mr Trevellick said: "I am not far from Tony Banks on this and I am fairly optimistic that we will have a bipartisan approach."

The main London theatres and arts centres largely dependent on GLC grants, with the present guarantees or grants in parentheses, are: Action Space - Drill Hall (£34,000) Almeida Theatre (£90,000) Cast New Variety (£62,000) Greenwich Theatre (£24,500) Half Moon Theatre (£48,000) Polka Children's Theatre (£36,750) St George's Theatre (£55,000) Tricycle Theatre (£42,000) Battersea Arts Centre (£57,500) Chateaux Palace (£39,000) Combination Arts Centre (£116,500) Riverside Studios (£400,000) Sadler's Wells (£130,000 in revenue grant and £204,000 in capital grant for 1982-83) Theatre Royal, E15 (£57,000 in revenue grant and £169,673 in capital grant for 1982-83).

'Sweatshop' fires Safety checks hit by staffing cuts

By David Cross, Thomson Prentice and Arthur Osman

Cutbacks in the Health and Safety Executive, the Government's safety watchdog, are making it increasingly difficult for factory inspectors to check up on the activities of small back-street "sweatshops".

The problem has come to light after two recent incidents at unregistered factories in London. Six members of one family died in an explosion and fire at a house containing a shoe factory in Gravesend, Kent, at the weekend and five women were killed in a clothing factory fire in the Mile End Road, east London, 10 days ago.

In spite of a commitment by the last Labour Government to expand the staff of the Health and Safety Executive to a total of 4,400, including 1,000 factory inspectors, the work force peaked at a maximum level of 4,250 in 1969.

Under the present Government, the size of the department has fallen successively each year to its present level of about 3,600 including only 557 "front-line" inspectors. It is a trend which has given rise to deep concern among trade union officials and the dwindling band of inspectors trying to identify priority targets.

A spokeswoman for the inspectorate would not comment yesterday on the attitudes of staff to the reductions. She said: "We have to deploy our resources according to priorities, and clearly a fireworks factory demands more attention than does a small clothing firm."

"It is anyone's guess how many unregistered firms of that kind there are. We have to rely on hearsay or an inspector finding such premises almost by accident, or indeed a tragedy, to learn about them."

But Mr Neil Kearney, of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, said: "Factory inspectors are regarded as an endangered species in this business. There simply aren't enough of them and we have been telling successive governments that for 40 years."

His union, which has 75,000 members, wrote to Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, after the East End fire. It called for the creation of a specialist team of inspectors to concentrate on clothing manufacturers in that part of London "with a view to rooting out the worst health and safety hazards".

Mr Kearney said: "Officially, there are some 29,000 women workers in London's rag trade, but we believe there are up to 20,000 others in unregistered or unregulated factories there."

"When the number of inspectors is compared with the number of premises, a clothing firm in the East End can expect to be visited about once every 11 years."

In the West Midlands, which has about 16,000 registered business premises, the Health and Safety Executive estimates that there are at least 2,000 which are not registered, often sited in bedrooms, kitchens and basements of old residential property.

Mr Geoffrey Lyndon, the West Midlands director of the executive, said that two years ago he tried to measure the size of the problem in two postal districts of Aston, Birmingham. "We turned up 120 factories which were unknown to us. There were about 18 trades involved and we ought to have known about them."

Mr Lyndon said that in the past six years there had been no fires in registered or unregistered clothing factories in his area leading to injury, but in the past two years there had been four fires in back-street clothing factories.

Factory inspectors visited only 190,000 workplaces last year in England, Scotland and Wales, out of a total of 500,000 premises registered with the inspectorate.

Cunard to treble use of Concorde charter

By Derek Harris, Palma, Majorca

Cunard, the shipping and cruise company that is part of The Trafalgar Group, is planning nearly to treble its charter use of Concorde to give more QE2 passengers on transatlantic runs the chance of flying one way on the supersonic aircraft.

The deal, worth £5.5m, is the biggest Concorde chartering contract achieved by British Airways. It will add greatly to the operating profit of British Airways' six Concordes, which are expected this year to produce a surplus after operating costs of about £10m.

Cunard is already the biggest single charterer of Concorde with the aircraft now doing 27 round trips for the shipping company, plus some single flights, at a cost of £1.8m. Between next April and November the number of round trips will rise to 66.

It is possible to travel to New York or London on Concorde with the other leg on the QE2. With three days at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel included in the price, the trip can cost from just less than £1,000 to under £1,300, depending on the time of year.

Kuoni Travel also announced in Majorca yesterday at the start of the thirty-third annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents a Concorde flight on one leg of three new long-haul holidays next year to Antigua, Barbados

and Orlando, in the United States.

Kuoni has taken four charters of Concorde so far in the first substantial use of the aircraft in a long-haul holiday programme. Holidaymakers can go by Concorde for an extra payment of between £500 and £600.

Charter demand for Concorde has been rising all this year, and accounts for much of the steep increase expected in the operating surplus on the Concorde operations.

● Buitins' part of the Rank organization, is investing £2m in the next 12 months to refurbish its remaining six main holiday centres. Improvements will include landscaped swimming pools and updated discotheques.

● Olympic Holidays, the London-based tour operator into Greece, strongly denied yesterday that it was in financial difficulties although it is seeking new capital.

Mr Eric Sutherland, vice-chairman of Olympic Holidays (which has no connexion with Olympic Airways), said more capital was being sought to restructure the company for expansion. "There comes a time with many companies when they wish to reinforce their capital base. It is a perfectly normal situation" Olympic later pointed out that its 1984 brochures were soon to be launched.

Setback for remarriage of divorcees

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The proposed procedures for remarrying divorced people in the Church of England may be rejected as unsatisfactory by the General Synod on Thursday because of increasing evidence that clergymen do not like them.

It is on them that the main burden of applying the procedures would rest. They would have to conduct extended interviews with a couple seeking

such a marriage, including asking questions about intimate aspects of their private lives.

The House of Clergy of Derby Diocese rejected the draft proposals by a large majority last week, and it is suggested in the church that that reaction was not untypical of the rest of the church.

Before the publication of the

proposals, including the draft questionnaire for the clergy, the Salisbury diocesan synod condemned the scheme as unworkable.

This drew a rebuke from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who said that it was wrong to reject proposals without looking at them. His remarks were taken as a sign that the procedures were in difficulties.

Rider wins damages of £250,000

Mrs Annabel Lawrence was yesterday awarded damages totalling £250,000 at Norwich High Court after breaking her neck when she was thrown by a horse.

Mr Lawrence, aged 23, of Devonshire Street, Norwich, is confined to a wheelchair and paralysed from the chest down.

She suffered the injury two years ago when the mare she was riding, bolted, jumping a 3 foot arena fence before flinging her against a tree.

The damages were awarded in the ratio of 25 per cent against the owner of the horse, Miss Julia Hunter, aged 21, a hospital secretary, of Skeynston, Norfolk, and 75 per cent against the owner of the Tall Pines riding school at North Walsham, Miss Patricia Culling, where the accident happened. Both denied liability.

Hutchinson remanded

Arthur Hutchinson, aged 42, of no fixed address, was yesterday remanded in custody until Friday at Sheffield Magistrates' Court. He was charged with the murders of Mr Basil Laitner, aged 59, a solicitor, his wife Avril, aged 55, and their son Richard, aged 28, in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, on or about October 24.

Mr John Peters, for the defence, asked for reporting restrictions not to be lifted.

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Panda support

The Government is supporting the Chinese government's proposal for a ban on commercial trade in the giant panda and its skins. Only about 1,000 pandas remain in the wild.

Conversion from centigrade is made easy

By Kenneth Gosling

An aircraft instrument mechanic from Wrexham has devised a new way of converting centigrade temperatures into Fahrenheit.

Mr John Burrell, aged 55, has named the system after himself by calling it Burrell's law.

He doubles the centigrade figure, subtracts a tenth and adds 32. An example: take 10C, double it, take away a tenth (2), leaving 18, and then add 32, giving the correct answer of 50F.

The London Weather Centre applied yesterday that it was impressed. "It is certainly a novel way of looking at it", a forecaster said.

Airport traffic shows year's biggest increase

By Our Transport Editor

Traffic through Britain's airports in September was 7.8 per cent up on a year ago - the biggest monthly rise this year.

That is more than three times the rate of increase for the past year and provides further evidence that air traffic is steadily pulling out of recession, the British Airports Authority said yesterday.

September growth of 7.8 per cent compared with 4 per cent in August and 2.4 per cent for the 12 months to the end of September, the authority disclosed, with especially strong growth in flights to both the US and Europe.

Ferry liferaft unusable, inquiry told

People trying to escape the Townsend Thoresen ferry, European Gateway, as it sank off Harwich last year with the loss of six lives were unable to use one of the liferafts, a public inquiry into the tragedy was told in London yesterday.

Mr John Reeder, counsel for the Department of Transport, told the inquiry that within 10 minutes of being in collision with the Sealink ferry, Speedlink Vanguard, the European Gateway was lying with its starboard side on the seabed.

He added: "Men were hampered in getting into the liferaft by reason of the ladder falling short as the European Gateway heeled over to starboard."

"This caused the liferaft to be upturned because a painter (rope) was attached, and in the darkness people could not locate the knife to cut it."

That resulted in men being "spilled into the water" and explained how at least two of the men died, Mr Reeder said.

"Water was seen pouring across the auxiliary engine room and then through the watertight door into the main engine room, appearing as a wall of water about three feet in height."



The European Gateway after the collision.

The six dead included four crew and two passengers. The collision was on the night of December 19, 1982.

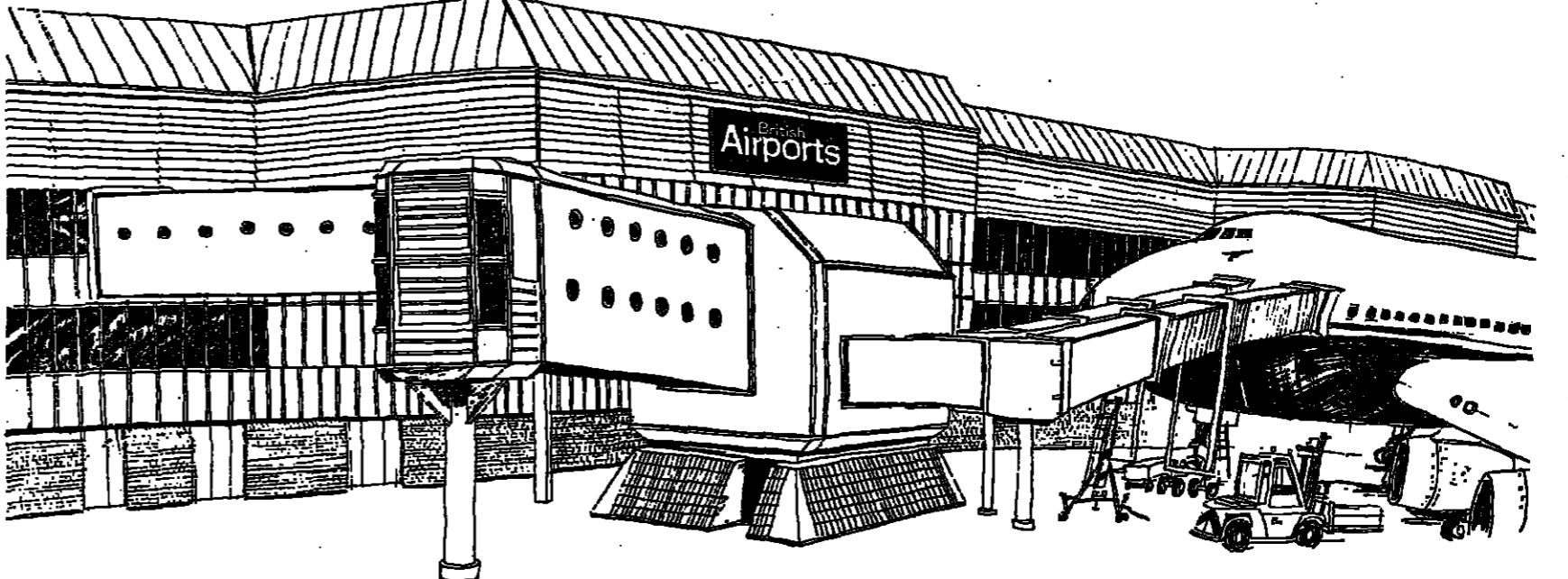
Mr Reeder said the inquiry ordered by the Department of Transport and headed by the Wreck Commissioner, Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC, needed to establish the facts of the tragedy, the potential lesson and who, if anyone, was to blame.

The hearing continues today. ● Wijnmuller Salvage is claiming payment from Townsend

Thoresen for salvaging the Gateway, an operation that cost about £1m, but Townsend Thoresen has refused to pay on the grounds that the vessel was too badly damaged to be repaired (a Staff Reporter writes).

The Gateway has since been sold to Clorinda Navigation, of Nicosia, for an undisclosed sum. Townsend Thoresen say it was sold as scrap, and are claiming from Lloyd's for a total loss. The ship was valued at £13.6m.

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PARLIAMENT November 7 1983

Brittan says police Bill strikes the right balance

LAW AND ORDER

The police must have the powers required to investigate crime but no more than the powers they really need, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said in the Commons when moving the second reading of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

But the mere provision of a legal framework was not the whole answer although that was no reason for not having a framework. If safeguards and clear powers were not sufficient in themselves, they were necessary and a vital management tool.

Another important provision in the Bill was the statutory arrangements for consultation between the police and the communities that they served. There was nothing new in the principle. Police forces had always relied on regular contacts with the public.



Brittan: Compelling case

full powers to give advice and formal directions to the investigating officers. At the end of the process, it would be required to inform the complainant whether the investigation was properly carried out.



Kaufman: Indignities

The Bill did not remove the suspect's right to refuse to answer questions. On the contrary, it ensured that he was aware of his rights. In a very small number of serious and complex cases detention up to 96 hours might be necessary.

who may not be charged with any offence. What the Bill contained was in many respects very different from what the royal commission and Lord Scarman recommended.

of the Vagrancy Act 1824. Some 159 years ago that antiquated statute brought in the protection of a justice of the peace much earlier than this for a new Bill which would be the Act of 1984. No wonder a shamefaced Home Secretary wanted to brush it under the carpet.

Compulsory holding of oil stocks

OIL AND GAS

During exchanges about representations the Department of Energy has had concerning holdings of obligatory oil stocks, Mr Gary Waller (Keighley, C) said that despite assurances received some independent companies were still very concerned.

Concern over depth of gas pipeline

The laying of a gas pipeline 18 inches below ground level instead of at the regulation depth of three feet was a serious problem, Mr Alec Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, admitted during Commons debates. He promised to do what he could about it.

More cable tv applicants specified PS-A than any other supplier.



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Dispute will do nothing but harm

COAL INDUSTRY

The present dispute in the coal industry could do nothing but harm for the prospects of the industry's return to viability, Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said in the Commons when he stated during question time that between November 1, 1982, and October 31, 1983, a total of 13 pits had closed, four pits of pits had opened.

the prices are more competitive than they currently are. Mr Peter Harty (Westworth, Lab) said that he would like to see jobs safeguarded if some of the 70m tonnes of coal imported into the EEC were replaced by indigenous production.

minority of pits in order that there should be viable development of the industry. Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) said: I have never heard so much rubbish in all my life.

Summit talks lead to violence

Those who knew the situation in Northern Ireland expected a bloody weekend in the Province because of today's Anglo-Irish summit meeting, the Rev Ian Paisley (New Antrim, DUP) said in the Commons as he unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate.

Parliament today

Communes (2.30); Trade Union Bill, second reading (2.15); Agriculture Holdings Bill, second reading.

كلمة من المجلس

Bogus Dr York agrees to treatment

Dominic Simon, a bogus doctor, yesterday promised a judge that he would have psychiatric treatment to try to cure his obsession with medicine.

Simon, aged 21, left the Central Criminal Court to attend a Surrey psychiatric hospital where doctors had said that with intense therapy he might be helped to overcome his problem.

The court was told that Simon, wearing a white coat and carrying a stethoscope, hoodwinked staff at 10 London hospitals and even performed a life-saving operation at one of them.

By day Simon, of Digby Crescent, Finsbury Park, north London, worked as a hairdresser. At night he exchanged his comb and scissors for a stethoscope, drugs book, bleeper and fake name tag to patrol wards, operating theatres and emergency departments. He called himself "Dr York".

Appearing for sentence yesterday after being held in custody for 10 months since his arrest in January, Simon was bound over for three months on a £500 bond on condition that he receives psychiatric treatment.

Judge Nina Lowry said that arrangements had been made for Simon to have regular treatment at the Henderson Hospital, Sutton. She will consider his case again after reading his hospital reports.

The judge had sent Simon for psychiatric assessment last month, when she agreed that there was a "real risk" of his acquiring knowledge which could lead him to pose as a psychiatrist.

Simon told Judge Lowry that he realized that if he posed as a doctor again he would face a very long prison term.

Simon's obsession with being a doctor started at the age of 14 when he went into hospital for an appendix operation and resulted in a jail sentence in March last year for posing as a doctor at Northampton General Hospital.

Simon, released from prison last November, "infiltrated" London hospitals including Guy's the Middlesex, Royal Free, University College, St Bartholomew's and Whittington, pretending to be a holiday relief locum.

He had pleaded guilty to 39 offences of burglary at the hospitals, impersonating a doctor, stealing medical equipment and personal property belonging to doctors and surgeons, obtaining goods and services valued at £2,600 by using stolen credit cards and assaulting two patients whom he "treated".



Melanie Rowe (right) and Joanne Thompson, both aged 10, demonstrating their programming talents to other pupils at Little Green School. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Robot in the classroom

Pupils at Little Green School, Croxley Green, near Watford, Hertfordshire, have been given the opportunity of experimenting with computing and basic robotics.

The school has been presented with a prototype robot and specially-designed software, developed by Micro Scope Ltd, system builders, of Maidenhead, to allow pupils to develop their own practical ideas.

Using the school's own microcomputers they can programme the robot to perform functions which will initially include chess, solitaire, block building and maze escape games.

The idea is to stimulate the pupils into expressing their ideas through a computer and gain an insight into the principles involved.

Merger pressure on two art colleges

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The official National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education has given two colleges of art just over a week to consider and respond to a proposal that they should merge.

The proposal, which affects Maidstone and Canterbury colleges, was sent to the two colleges and the chief education officer for Kent on October 26.

Mr John Bevan, secretary of the board, wrote: "I am writing to seek your views about the desirability of the change, and about its practicability in relation to the next academic year. In view of the short period of time before the board's meeting on November 8, an extremely early reply would be helpful."

Mr Brian Sedgemore, the Labour MP for Hackney, South, and Shoreditch, said last night that he had written to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Education, Mr Peter Brooke, to protest at the advisory board's "cavalier" approach to its official task.

Castle falls to hippie invaders

By Tim Jones

Until the weekend of the only trauma to befall Bronllys Castle near Brecon, Powys, had been in the twelfth century when a knight was killed by a piece of falling masonry.

But now the calm of the ancient remains has been disturbed by an invasion by 20 squatters from a magic mushroom festival who are planning for a long winter siege.

The law rights and as there is no sign of forced entry the police are unable to take any action. A holiday company, PGL Young Adventure Ltd, which owns the castle and 17 acres of parkland, is planning court action to remove the squatters.

The company said that as far as it was concerned the castle and other buildings were securely locked. While the hippies secure their new home more than 50 of their colleagues are said to be making their way there. They had gathered in Hay-on-Wye last month to celebrate the so-called magic mushroom, an hallucinatory edible fungus which grows in profusion in mid-Wales.

French Socialists take a beating in Paris municipal elections

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

France's governing alliance has had two more electoral setbacks. Both, worryingly for the Socialists, are in the formerly rock-solid "red belt" of municipalities that ring Paris.

At Ville-neuve-St-Georges, a town of 35,000 people south of Paris, the united opposition parties took 50.4 per cent of the vote in results announced yesterday. This means they have won on the first round.

At Aulnay-sous-Bois, which has a population of 80,000 and lies to the north of the city, no party won a clear majority. That means the two front runners must fight it out again on Sunday week.

But the united opposition, with 45.13 per cent is in a strong position since the united left took only 40.35 per cent. Furthermore, the National Front, with 9.32 per cent of the votes, is likely to throw its weight behind the right virtually ensuring victory.

The Council of State called for new elections in the two towns after finding evidence of fraud during the municipal elections last March.

The loss of power at Ville-neuve and the prospect of losing it at Aulnay, comes after defeats for the left in three other towns in the Greater Paris area since March.

Dreux, held by the Socialists, fell to the opposition in September. Sarcelles, ruled by the Communists for 18 years, was next, followed by Antony, communist-controlled since 1977.

At Dreux, the National Front fought an ugly racist campaign that brought it 17 per cent of the vote on the first round - its most famous victory. Its support at Aulnay, though far less, means the Front is now a party to be reckoned with particularly in areas with high proportions of immigrants. Nearly a quarter of Dreux's residents are immigrants; at Aulnay about one-sixth are.

The Gaullist RPR party continues to insist that there is no question of an alliance with the Front at the parliamentary level even if local candidates decide to join forces.

For the Government, the string of disasters in the red belt is yet further evidence of its growing unpopularity with working class voters, caused largely by high unemployment, particularly among manual and semi-skilled workers.

But the Socialists can take comfort from the fact that the local elections reflect in part the voters' disenchantment with the Communists and disgust with apparently blatant ballot-rigging.

Algerian visitor: Growing French hostility to immigrants is high on the list of topics to be discussed by the Algerian President, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, who arrived in Paris yesterday for a four-day official visit.

It is the first by an Algerian head of state since independence in 1962.

Presidents Chadli and Mitterrand will also discuss Franco-Algerian economic relations, the situation in Chad, the conflict in Lebanon and prospects for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

India turns acquisitive eyes on the Koh-i-Noor

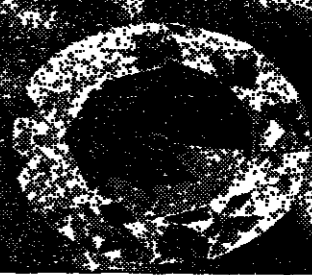
From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Queen will arrive in India next week to find that certain Indians are casting acquisitive eyes on the brightest jewel in her mother's crown - the Koh-i-Noor diamond.

The so-called "Eye of Light", a fantastically stone weighing almost 110 carats, is the principal ornament of the Queen Mother's crown and was extracted from the Indians as part of the annexation of Punjab in 1849. It first came to public attention when the Afghan conqueror, Nadir Shah, trussed pocket to be rescued by his dhoti. It took it from the Mughal session ever since.

emperor Mohammed Sha in 1739. It was believed to have been mined in Hyderabad, and at one time to have weighed an incredible 793 carats.

A hundred years later the exiled King of Afghanistan Shahjahan Shah was obliged to pass the stone to Maharajah Ranjit Singh in the Punjab, as payment for his refuge there.



In the annexation treaty the stone is specifically mentioned: "The gem called Koh-i-Noor... shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore, to the Queen of England" and aside from a slight adventure when the Governor-General, Sir Henry Lawrence, left it in his crossed pocket to be rescued by his dhoti it has been in British possession ever since.

Nowadays, however, a spirit of aggressive decolonisation informs cultural and educational matters in the Third World, and the example of the Greek Government's demand for the Elgin marbles is much admired.

At a meeting just over a month ago in North Korea the Indian Minister for Education and Culture, the small but dynamic Mrs Sheila Kaul, floated the idea that non-aligned countries should operate together to see if art - or other treasures could be restored to former colonies by the ex-colonial powers.

Her suggestion at the time was unspecific, but when she returned to Delhi from Pyongyang she was asked about the Koh-i-Noor diamond, and the question of the return of the gem was raised prominently in the Indian papers and magazines.

Power failure binds Delhi to Moscow

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Fears are being expressed in India about the danger of being pulled inexorably further into the Soviet sphere of influence by the failure of the policy of independence in nuclear power generation.

The reluctance of the western powers, particularly Canada and the United States, to supply India's technological needs (though they are now being met indirectly through third parties) is having the effect of making the Indian authorities look favourably on offers of nuclear support from Russia. But observers here feel that Russian help will reduce India to the status of a dependent client.

The aim of India's nuclear policy has been self-sufficiency. First, pressurized heavy water reactors would be built using natural uranium as a fuel and producing 10,000 megawatts of electricity by the year 2000. They would also produce plutonium which could be used

in the second stage to feed fast breeder reactors run on thorium, a nuclear fuel of which India has the largest known deposits in the world.

The fast breeder reactors would take care of power needs until 2025, and in turn would produce the highly fissile uranium 233 to use as fuel for a new generation of pressurized heavy water reactors.

These would provide for electricity generation into the foreseeable future, and more importantly reduce the need for both imported technology and fuel to nil.

This scheme is fine in principle. Indian scientists have proved that they have the ability to design and operate small reactors, reprocessing units, chemical extraction plants and even laser enrichment and gas centrifuge devices. In the laboratory, Indian engineers have been much less able to make the

things work adequately in real life.

The early nuclear power stations built with Canadian technology have run, at best, fitfully. According to reports the first of them has never run for more than three months without hitting trouble.

After India's explosion of a nuclear device underground in Rajasthan in 1974, Canada cut off all further help and the Indians had to go it alone. By 1978 the production of the plant was only up to 9.2 per cent of installed capacity. A second plant of similar design is producing similar results.

The experience with American technology has not been much better. The Tarapur atomic power station reached its highest capacity in 1976, at 62.2 per cent. Because of the unreliability of supplies of imported enriched uranium, and because of radiation leaks which have gone unattended in the absence of spare part imports, its performance since then has been highly erratic.

Although promises have been made for the smooth running of two plants soon to be opened, so far it has been cheaper to import heavy water at enormous cost - something like 2,000 rupees (around £133) a kilogramme.

The fast breeder reactor programme of stage two has been, if anything, even more of a disaster.



Erratic performer: The Tarapur atomic power station

Poly students prefer TV to radio and papers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Students prefer television to the radio or newspapers, the most popular channel being BBC 1, according to a survey at Hatfield Polytechnic published today. The most popular radio station was said to be BBC's Radio 1.

From a sample of 643 students interviewed in January, February and March this year and group discussions, the survey found *The Guardian* was the most popular daily newspaper among students, 31 per cent choosing it if only one newspaper were available. *The Sunday Times* was the most popular Sunday paper with 39 per cent preferring it.

The Daily Telegraph was chosen by 23 per cent of students and *The Times* by 14 per cent. *The Financial Times*, *The Times* and *The Guardian* stood clearly above the rest for being politically balanced and impartial.

The Times is the establishment newspaper with a powerful grip on the esteem of the older professions, the report adds. "The paper's reliability and tradition and its comprehensive news coverage give it an unrivalled general authority."

The Guardian's image was one of trendiness and wit, the report said.

Media Images and Media Preferences (From Stuart Jackson, School of Business and Social Sciences, Hatfield Polytechnic, Balls Park, Hertford, Herts. £25).

Life for youth who killed boy aged three

Martin Wallege, aged 15, was yesterday ordered to be detained for life for the motiveless killing of a boy aged three. He denied murder but pleaded guilty to manslaughter on grounds of diminished responsibility.

Northampton Crown Court heard that the boy, Lee Evans, was stabbed more than 30 times in the chest and abdomen. His heart and lung had been pierced.

Hours after killing the boy, Wallege, of Hungerfield Court, Northampton, took part in a search and directed others away from where he knew the body could be found, the court heard.

The boy's body was eventually discovered in a block of communal rubbish lockers.

Horses warning

Mr Stanley James, Deputy Lord Mayor of Cardiff, said yesterday that horses found straying should be shot after a by-law comes into effect allowing strays to be destroyed. The city council spends £50,000 a year on rounding up such horses.

Peer divorced

Lady Northampton, aged 38, was granted a special procedure divorce in London yesterday on the grounds of Lord Northampton's adultery with an unnamed woman. The couple married in 1977 and have a daughter aged two.

Crane crashes

Four workmen were injured when a 54-tonne crane toppled over at the West Toxteth Dock in Liverpool yesterday.

Whitehall brief

Words in the ears of 'Downing Street 21'

By Peter Hennessy

About 100,000 listeners, if the point is any guide, will tune in each Wednesday for the next six weeks to the 1983 Reith lectures. When he embarks upon his theme "Government and the governed" tomorrow evening, Sir Douglas Wasse, a Treasury man for 37 years and its Permanent Secretary for nine, will have 21 of his fellow citizens particularly in mind.

Whether the "Downing Street 21", Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues, will forsake state business for BBC Radio 4 is another matter. Sir Douglas, who knows better than anyone whose ears must be bent if change is to be achieved in Whitehall, would not divulge last week the returns his lectures will recommend, though he had no illusions about their chances of success even if the Cabinet are among his 100,000 customers.

"The power is with one person - the Prime Minister. A lot of what I am recommending would all require the beneficence of the PM", he says.

His six lectures embrace questions that either do not interest Mrs Thatcher or induce her famous impression

joint-vicar with Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet.

Wider political change, any shift in the role of Parliament, for example, would need the backing of the entire Cabinet, he reckons. Sir Douglas, along with his former Whitehall colleagues, Lord Hunt of Tanworth, Sir Frank Cooper and Sir John Hoskyns, Mrs Thatcher's senior policy adviser until last year, have all been active on lecture platforms in the past 12 months suggesting reforms of greater and lesser degrees of radicalism.

"The Cabinet does not want it on their agenda. Most of the reforms Hoskyns, Hunt, Cooper and Wasse have been talking about are things ministers do not want to hear", Sir Douglas says.

"They do not like power-sharing. They like it much less than the permanent secretaries who learned to live with power-sharing years ago. The system is designed to buttress executive power."

The Cabinet, Sir Douglas adds, does not even realize it has a role in machinery of government matters. Take the Prime Minister's abolition of

the Central Policy Review Staff, the Think Tank, in the summer.

"If the Cabinet had wanted the CPRS they could have fought for it. They were not prepared to. They did not realize it was theirs. They had written it off. It had become more and more the creature of the PM."

Asked to list a handful of reforms he especially cared about, Sir Douglas went beyond Whitehall, economics and the Reith lectures first to race relations: "We have got to make black English people feel they are English", and secondly, to social policy: "a new Beveridge is long overdue."

He has enjoyed preparing the lectures, "a marvellous decompression chamber after Whitehall". But it had been both painful and lonely.

"Thinking is very painful and I have been destitutionalized for the first time since I was aged three and a half. I had to sit down with a blank sheet of paper and do it all for myself. Very different from writing a report in Whitehall."

The Reith lectures begin on BBC Radio 4 at 7.45 pm tomorrow.



Sir Douglas Wasse: "Social reforms overdue"

of Bismarck in skirts, better known as her "Iron Lady" mode - the efficiency of Cabinet government, freedom of information, the effectiveness of Parliament and the place of public participation - as well as a discourse on his old parish, the Civil Service, of which, until Easter, he was

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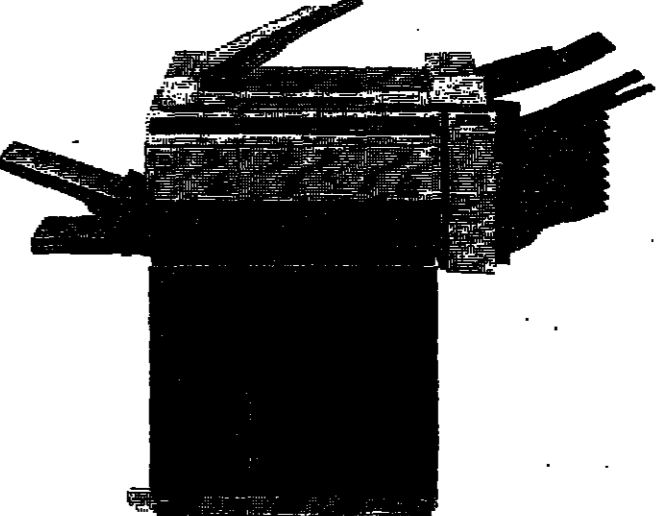
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Middle East in crisis: Tension eased on the Awali; Shift in the military balance; Anatomy of Reagan's seaborne task forces

South Lebanon blockade lifted after 72 hours

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli military blockade of occupied southern Lebanon which had effectively partitioned the country for 72 hours was lifted late yesterday afternoon...



Fighting for survival: Mr Yasser Arafat talking to reporters in the besieged Palestinian camp of Baddawi, northern Lebanon.

Israel admits loss of arms superiority

A yearbook produced yesterday by the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, claimed that Israel has lost its edge over the Arabs...

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv. Major General Aharon Yariv, head of the centre, said Israel's weapons had been superior until recently because most Arab weapons systems had been of Soviet origin...

going to the Arabs. General Yariv, a former director of military intelligence, said Israel derived a decisive advantage on the battle field from its research and development which improved existing weapons...

Two Arab envoys told of EEC concern

From Mario Medina, Athens

The 10 countries of the European Community yesterday expressed their concern over the dramatic developments in Tripoli, northern Lebanon...

An official announcement said he had emphasized the danger of a generalization of the conflict in the area, as well as concern for the considerable losses suffered by the civilian population.

The announcement, in what appeared to be a separate 'national' position, added that Greece was appealing to the parties concerned to contribute with all their might to the ending of the conflict...

LONDON: Saudi Arabia has called an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to be held in Riyadh or, more likely, Tunis, to discuss the deteriorating situation in Lebanon...

BEIRUT: Demolition experts yesterday defused a bomb in a jeep parked outside the Iranian Embassy here (AFP reports).

Massive build-up of US forces

More than 30 American warships, 250 aircraft and 3,200 Marines will shortly be available in the Eastern Mediterranean, giving rise to speculation that President Reagan is contemplating taking action in revenge for the suicide bombing of the US and French command posts in Beirut...

Off Lebanon Battleship New Jersey (top) and Eisenhower Carrier Battle Group with 90 aircraft and six support ships.

In Mediterranean John F. Kennedy Carrier Battle Group with 80 aircraft and four to eight support ships, en route to Indian Ocean.

In Atlantic Independence Carrier Battle Group with about 80 aircraft and five support ships.

At one of the 19 funerals held in Israel on Sunday, Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, said that the attack by Israeli aircraft on Palestinian positions in Lebanon last Friday was intended to remind the Syrians that they could not attack Israeli citizens with impunity.

Both Awali bridges had been shut in reaction to the suicide attack in Tyre, which demolished Israel's military headquarters and killed 60 people. Since then, there has been strong political pressure on the Government to make the closure permanent...

The Israeli soldiers manning the bridges are being assisted by members of the south Lebanese militia of Major Saad Haddad in their efforts to pinpoint any vehicles which might be smuggling arms or explosives into the Israeli zone.

During the three days of the effective partition of Lebanon, hundreds of angry Lebanese citizens gathered at both sides of the Awali and huge traffic jams built up. The only people permitted through by the Israeli authorities during the clamp-down were two Red Cross convoys bringing Christian Lebanese refugees from the Chouf mountains.

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The policing of Grenada

Growing opposition to Ramphal move

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Efforts to put together a joint Commonwealth force to police Grenada following the withdrawal of US troops are continuing to face opposition not only within the Commonwealth itself but from other sources, including the Latin American continent.

The opposition is hampering the initiative of Mr Sonny Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, who feels that the most prudent course of action is to have Commonwealth involvement in Grenada sanctioned by the United Nations. This not only would strengthen the United Nations' authority but criticism of its intentions would be muted.

Mr Ramphal made this clear in New York. He emphasized that it is the UN that has the primary role concerning Grenada, with the Commonwealth acting in a supporting capacity. He said that the Commonwealth would act only if it was the wish of Grenada.

The General Assembly has before it a resolution drafted by Trinidad and Tobago which would provide the necessary mechanism. It calls for the deployment in Grenada of a security presence including elements from as many states members of the Caribbean Community and of the Commonwealth as possible to enable the people of Grenada to restore law and order and maintain security.

Argentine junta to give Alfonsin an early start

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Argentina's military junta will transfer power to the new civilian Government on December 10, seven weeks earlier than originally planned. Senator Raul Alfonsin, the President-elect, will be installed in a simple and austere ceremony, it was revealed yesterday.

Two representatives of his Radical Party met Interior Ministry officials and then consulted Senator Alfonsin over the weekend. He asked to take office as soon as possible after the election to begin the difficult task of establishing a stable civilian government in this coup-prone country.

Senator Alfonsin returned to Buenos Aires yesterday after spending a week with his closest advisers choosing his Cabinet and pondering his first measures as President. Senator Dante Caputo, a 42-year-old political scientist, is the man most widely expected to be appointed Foreign Minister and Senator Antonio Troccoli is tipped for the Interior Minister.

But Senator Caputo has been one of Senator Alfonsin's closest advisers for several years and played a key role as a campaign strategist before the elections. He also has close links with the French and Spanish governments and European social democratic parties.

Iran exiles raid offices of airline

Anti-Khomeini exiles attacked Iran Air offices in five capitals yesterday, spray-painting the walls with slogans, ripping down pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini and assaulting an office manager.

A spokeswoman for the exile group in London said the protests were against executions and mass arrests by the Islamic regime and the West's 'policy of silence'.

In London, 10 Iranians occupied the airline's offices in Piccadilly for about a half-hour before being arrested. Airline officials said that damage was extensive.

In Vienna, the intruders ripped Khomeini pictures from the wall and tore down flags. In Paris, the office manager was said to have been beaten. There were also protests in Brussels and Delhi but no damage.

Bomb kills five

Delhi (AFP) - Five people were killed and an unknown number wounded in a bomb explosion at Gauhati, capital of the troubled Assam state. Press Trust of India quoted official sources as saying they suspected the bomb was planted on the railway platform.

Kidnap contact

Mae Sot, Thailand (AFP) - French couple kidnapped three weeks ago by ethnic Karen insurgents in Burma have been allowed to write to the French Ambassador in Bangkok and to their parents, but no details of their letters were disclosed.

Cousteau delay

Hamilton, Bermuda (Reuter) - The son of Jacques Cousteau left Bermuda with supplies for his father, whose experimental wind-powered vessel has been battered by storms while trying to cross the Atlantic from Algiers to New York. The explorer and his crew of six are running low on food and fuel.

Fraud charge

Perth (AP) - Former Australian Test cricketer and selector Len Maddocks appeared before Perth magistrates on charges of stealing and conspiracy. The 57-year-old former cricketer was charged with stealing \$1,400 (8930) and some foreign currency off him and dumped the body in a drainage ditch.

Murder trial opens on feminist leader

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

After several delays a murder trial opened in New Orleans yesterday which, if the defendant is found guilty, could damage the political reputation of one of the country's most important feminist groups, the National Organization of Women.

The case involves Mrs Ginny Foat, president of the powerful California chapter of the women's organization, who is accused of kidnapping an Argentine businessman to death in 1965.

Mrs Foat, who insists on her innocence, is seen by many of her supporters as having a tragic episode of her past life deliberately dredged up by opponents who want to discredit her feminist views, and who are using the testimony of her former husband to do so.

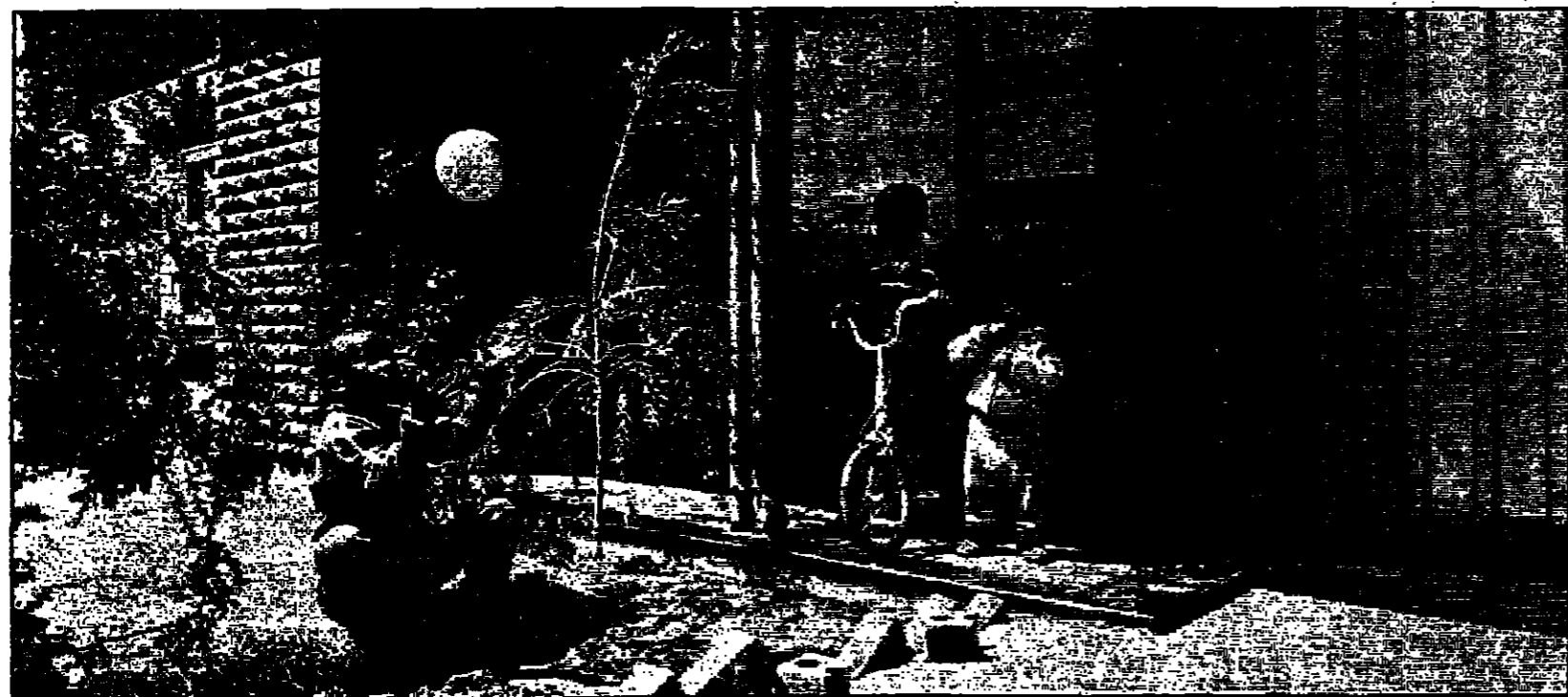
Mrs Foat does not deny having had a colonial past. Four times married, and a woman of remarkable looks and brains, she spent much of her early life working in bars and travelling around the country in the company of criminals.

According to the Mr John Sidote, her former husband and now her chief accuser, the murder of which she is accused took place on the outskirts of New Orleans.

He told the police that Mrs Foat, who was then a 24-year-old barmaid, had lured Mr Sidote from a Bourbon Street bar and had driven off with him while Mr Sidote remained hidden in the car's boot.

When they stopped Mrs Foat let her husband out, a fight ensued, and when it looked as if Mr Sidote was losing the struggle she had hit the Argentine over the head with an iron bar. They took \$1,400 (8930) and some foreign currency off him and dumped the body in a drainage ditch.

Mrs Foat and Mr Sidote married soon afterwards and opened a bar in Torrance, California.



We're looking forward to the future.

Civilian rule returns to Turkey

Conservatives win despite appeal by Evren

Ankara (Reuter, AP) - The conservative Motherland Party led by Mr Turgut Ozal, the former Economy Minister, clinched a decisive win in the general election yesterday as Turks awaited a reaction from the military Government, which backed another party.

As last results reached Ankara, Mr Ozal said his party had a majority in the 400-seat Grand National Assembly, although he did not yet mention becoming Prime Minister or forming a cabinet.

State radio said that of 369 seats counted, 195 went to Mr Ozal, 109 to the left-of-centre Populist Party, and 65 to the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), supported by the generals.

Mr Necdet Calp and Mr Turgut Sunalp, leaders of the Populist Party and the NDP respectively, conceded defeat.

Seven ministers in the military Government stood as NDP candidates but only four were elected, including Mr Bulend Uluau, the Prime Minister who won narrowly in Istanbul.

Ihan Oztrak, the deputy prime minister, Mr Ilhan Evliyoglu, the Culture and Tourism Minister and Mr Ahmet Samsunlu, the Housing Minister, all failed to get elected.

The result was a rebuff for General Kenan Evren, the President, who made an eye-of-poll television address directly attacking Mr Ozal and indicating support for Mr Sunalp.

The ruling National Security Council, which seized power in a coup in 1980 and wields full authority until Parliament convenes in about 10 days, met through Sunday night and much



Victory salute: The triumphant Mr Ozal arriving at party headquarters.

of yesterday to discuss the outcome.

The council still has the power to veto members of Parliament.

Mr Ozal, in a statement claiming victory, praised the armed forces for returning Turkey to democracy, but he declined to comment on the composition of a Motherland Party government. He said his priorities would be to boost exports, curb inflation and increase economic growth.

He is a passionate free-market economist who presided over Turkey's monetarist recovery from near bankruptcy between 1979 and 1982.

Meanwhile, in Istanbul the martial law authorities lifted a ban on the conservative newspaper *Milli Gazete* (The National Gazette) and on *Tan* (Dawn), a daily paper. Both said they were making preparations to publish today.

Milli Gazete, was suspended on October 17 for apparently supporting independence candidates in the election.

Tan, and eight-page colour tabloid often carrying pictures of semi-nude women, was closed a week ago for "breach of public moral values."

BRUSSELS: Turkey's new civilian Government must show progress in restoring democratic freedom before the European Community will release aid blocked since 1981, European Commission sources said yesterday (Reuter reports).

Several member states doubt that Sunday's restricted general elections, the first since the Turkish armed forces seized power in a right-wing coup in 1980, will lead to a genuine human rights improvement.

The draconian monetarist with a shrewd sense of humour

From Edward Mortimer
Ankara

"There were those who chose to claim the economic recoveries achieved by the country; there were also those who boasted that only they knew best the natural rules of the economy; there were also those who said that God has given only them the ability to rule this country... they boasted that only they can bring inflation down and that the days of anarchy and terror were due to economic crises in the country."

When President Kenan Evren uttered this distaste last Friday against the new political parties, most Turks were well aware that he was in fact talking about one man, Mr Turgut Ozal, the man whom he himself had appointed Deputy Prime Minister after the military coup of 1980.

The President's verbal portrait of Mr Ozal was slightly over-drawn, but Mr Ozal thrives on caricature. His physical appearance - short, fat, perspiring, with a bristly moustache has made him a favourite target of cartoonists, especially during 1980-82 when as economic overlord he was the leading civilian in the government and therefore the most powerful man who could be lampooned with impunity.

The Turks like a streak of buffoonery in their politicians, where as the Turkish military - in public anyway - tend to be rather straitlaced and humourless. Mr Ozal was shrewd enough to exploit this, good-humouredly welcoming the attacks on himself and his policies. As a result by the time he resigned in July last year he was an instantly recognizable national figure, which was more than could be said for either of his rivals in Sunday's election. The pre-coup politicians being all disqualified, notoriety was at a premium.

If the generals dislike Mr Ozal so much why did they allow him to run, while vetoing so many others? The most likely answer is that they thought, until the last minute, that he would be too unpopular to constitute a serious political threat. Draconian monetarist policies are not usually considered a recipe for political success and the regime probably thought the country had had as strong a dose of Mr Ozal's medicine as it could take.

When Mr Ozal left office last year, Turkey had over 20 per cent unemployment and

El Salvador bishop defies death squad

From John Carlin
San Salvador

Five days after his life was threatened by a death squad, a prominent bishop in El Salvador has denounced the campaign against the Roman Catholic Church in Central America.

Mgr Gregorio Rosa Chávez said a systematic intimidation of the church appeared to be under way in left-wing Nicaragua, military-ruled Guatemala and American-supported El Salvador.

A right-wing death squad last week threatened the lives of Mgr Rosa Chávez and El Salvador's leading Roman Catholic authority, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas.

The threats are not being taken lightly. Eight Catholic churches and women have been murdered since 1980, including three American nuns and, most notoriously, in March, 1980, Archbishop Oscar Romero who was shot by a right-wing hitman. In the four years of El Salvador's civil war, an average of 200 people have been killed a month by death squads.

In his homily on Sunday, Mgr Rosa Chávez was pointedly ambiguous about the armed forces' role. But CIA evidence released last week by the American Embassy here revealed that military officers take part in assassinations.

Mgr Rosa Chávez said clandestine groups wished to impose totalitarianism of the right in the country. Last Thursday the bishop's father was arrested by the National Police and only released after pressure from the President and Defence Minister.

Mgr Rosa Chávez also defended Guatemalan priests after the papal nuncio there, Mgr Orlando Quilici, had denounced a terror campaign against the church.

Mgr Quilici said 500 lay preachers had disappeared in Guatemala.

General Evren then sacked the Finance Minister, an Ozal nominee, appointing instead his own neo-Keynesian economic adviser Dr Adnan Baser Kafoglu, whereupon Mr Ozal resigned.

Bishop Muzorewa's third son arrested by Mugabe's police

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A son of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was arrested at the family home here yesterday a week after his father was detained.

Informed sources said that Mr Philemon Muzorewa was led away at about 10 am by two plainclothes officials. There was no indication where he was taken and no immediate government statement.

Mr Muzorewa, aged 29, has been acting as the family's spokesman since his father was detained under the emergency powers eight days ago.

Last week he described allegations against his father as "just excuses" and said: "They had been wanting to arrest him for a long time, the government has become as repressive as the Smith regime."

Independent sources meanwhile confirmed that the Bishop had been on hunger strike since his arrest and was accepting only water. A government spokesman said he might be fed forcibly. He was allowed a visit by a relative on Sunday at the detention centre at Goromonzi, east of here, where he is being held.

The initial order on which Bishop Muzorewa was detained stated that he had made derogatory remarks about the Government while in Israel recently. A later order provides

for indefinite detention under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act of individuals regarded as a threat to state security.

In the first response to the arrest in the semi-official media an editorial in *The Herald* yesterday said the bishop's hunger strike was "simply another publicity stunt, the work of a most naive megalomaniac believing his hunger will shake this nation and the world. If it is ignored, as we think it should be, he will soon eat."

Mr Philemon Muzorewa is the third of the bishop's sons to be arrested. Last December two others were charged with arms offences after the alleged discovery of weapons buried in the garden of their suburban home. When the case came to court one was found to have fled the country while charges against the other were dropped.

Farmer murdered: Armed insurgents have killed a white farmer in Matabeleland after he surprised them with the carcass of one of his cattle at the weekend.

After shooting Mr James van Vuuren, aged 40, on his farm near Kezi, the guerrillas put his body in his vehicle and set it alight.

Mr van Vuuren's murder was the first of a white farmer in Matabeleland since June.

Couple held for treason

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A young white theology student and his fiancée appeared in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on charges of high treason, accused of taking part in terrorist activities.

It is alleged, among other things, that the couple, Mr Carl Niehaus and Miss Johanna Lourens, both in their early twenties, worked for the banned African National Congress (ANC) and that part of their job was to supply plans of potential sabotage targets.

The latter supposedly included the headquarters of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in Johannesburg. The couple also allegedly had instructions to incite fellow whites to refuse military service, and to gather information and recruit members for the ANC. They pleaded not guilty.

Rembrandts recovered in New York

From John Best
Ottawa

Five stolen Rembrandt etchings have been recovered by FBI agents in New York, two of which are believed to be works taken from Canada's National Art Gallery on October 14.

The etchings were found on Saturday in a locker at Grand Central Station.

FBI officials tentatively identified two of them as "Clemente de Jonghe" and the "Presentation in the Temple in the Dark Manner".

Pakistan rejects request to recognize Karmal

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

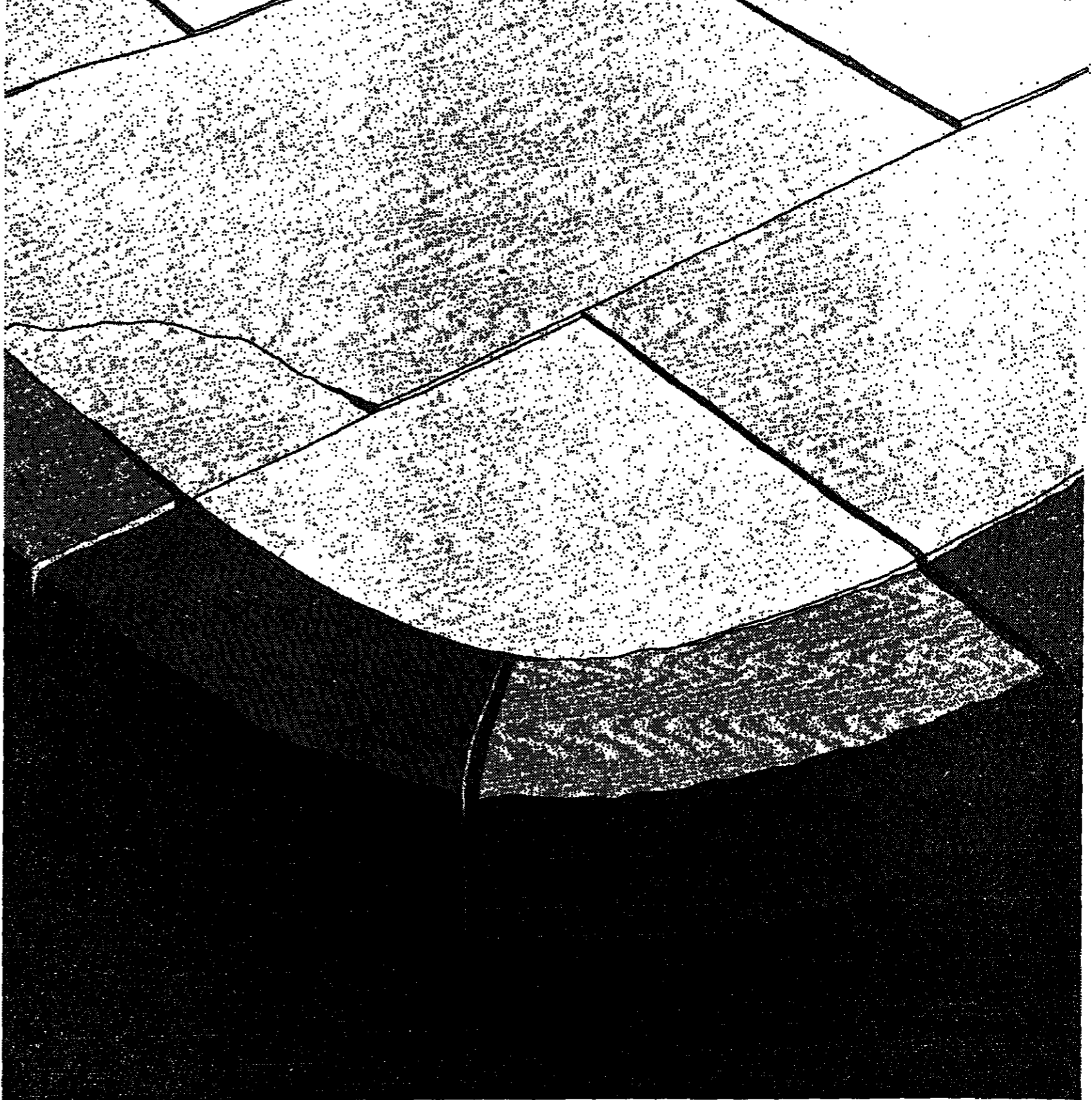
Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, yesterday rejected a suggestion that Pakistan should recognize the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan as a step towards direct talks to find a political solution to the four-year-old conflict.

The suggestion came in a three-day foreign affairs debate in the 280-member Majlis-e-Shoora, which acts as President Zia ul-Haq's parliament under martial law.

Mr Yaqub Khan told the members that Pakistan's firm commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries was shown by its demand for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada and Afghanistan.

He said Pakistan stood by its position that Mr Karmal was brought into power in Afghanistan by Soviet forces. It would therefore be wrong to grant him legitimacy by recognizing his regime.

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Terror-stricken dogs slowly strangled for human consumption.

World's largest uranium mine to go ahead after Hawke triumph

From Tony Daboudis, Melbourne

The world's largest uranium mine at Roxby Downs in the outback of South Australia will go ahead after the decision yesterday by the Federal Labour Party caucus to accept the recommendation of the Cabinet.

The recommendation was carried by 55 votes to 46 and represented a triumph for Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, who had long advocated that the project should go ahead.

The package passed by the caucus meeting also included permission for two new contracts to be negotiated for the existing uranium mine, Ranger, in the Northern Territory. It called for the establishment of a commission to examine Australia's role in the nuclear cycle, and made future exports of uranium dependent on the

best, sanest and calmest debate there has been to my knowledge in party mechanism since this has been an issue."

He ruled out the possibility that the Labour Government would approve any further uranium mines. The decision said no other mines, it said Roxby to go ahead and clearly it endorses the continuation of Ranger and Nabarlek, which has of course been mined out. No other mine is in contemplation nor is it necessary in these circumstances," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Hawke refused to describe the vote as victory for his position over the left wing, but undoubtedly the decision further increases the Prime Minister's domination of the Labour Party and marks the demise of the party's once powerful left wing.

Reagan to reaffirm Far East alliance

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan's talks in Japan and South Korea this week will focus on defence and economic issues, especially in the face of the expansion of Soviet military power in the Far East and the Pacific.

The President leaves here today amid extraordinary security preparations for a three-day visit to Tokyo to reaffirm America's determination to remain a staunch ally and a Pacific military power.

The six-day truncated Asian trip comes during a period when United States economic, political and defence interests in the region as a whole are growing rapidly.

In April the President will visit China for the first time. He may also visit friendly South East Asian nations, who remain greatly concerned about the continued presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

The President cut visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand from this week's tour because of pressure of Congressional business in Washington.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is accompanying the President, said that mutual security concerns had been underlined by the shooting down of the Korean



Heads together: Japanese protesters against Mr Reagan's visit carry a caricature of the President and Mr Nakasone, the Japanese Premier and a model of a cruise missile.

White man has last word on John Pat

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

They buried John Pat at the weekend, the 17-year-old Aboriginal youth who died after a brawl with the police in the outback West Australian town of Roebourne last month, mourned by several hundred of his people; but the white man had the last word.

Mr Keith Whinnen, a white Roebourne businessman and lay preacher, used the burial for a sermon on the evils of drink. Although an inquest on Mr Pat's death is still in progress, Mr Whinnen told the mourners, mostly Aborigines, some of whom had travelled hundreds of miles, that John Pat's death was attributable to alcohol. "The grog got him", he said.

Mr Whinnen's verdict shocked the mourners, many of whom had wailed Aboriginal death chants. He continued: "People in this town are angry... their hearts are full of hate. Has anyone thought who bought him his first drink? Has anyone thought about the person who first took him to the pub? Who taught him to fight?"

"I think most people would say if this young man had kept off the grog he would be alive today."

Mr Mick Lee, aged 69, John Pat's stepfather who brought the boy up, was deeply distressed after the funeral and said that he had not given permission for Mr Whinnen to use the words he had. "Bad man killed my son, otherwise he would be here today", he said.

He took a lock of his son's hair before the body was buried "to be near my boy's spirit" and again gave a warning that it would be used in a death singing ceremony directed at Roebourne police if the were not punished by white law.

John Pat was arrested after a clash between Aborigines and police in Roebourne early last month and died in police custody. His death led to scores of Aborigines in the town going on the rampage. At the weekend police agreed with Mr Whinnen that alcohol was the Aborigine's main problem.

However a witness at the inquest, a white bar maid, has said that some police involved in the fatal incident last month were "rotten drunk" at the time.

Soviet Union: Lidija Doronina-Lasmane

By Caroline Moorehead

Mrs Lidija Doronina-Lasmane, a Latvian in her late fifties, who has been earning her living as a seamstress while working for the Baptist Church, has been charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to five years in prison, to be followed three years of internal exile.

She is one of a growing number of people of non-Russian nationality - Ukrainian, Estonian, Armenian, Georgian and Lithuanian - imprisoned for protesting against what they regard as an official policy of "Russification" and



Prisoners of conscience

discrimination against national minorities.

It will be her third prison sentence. She was first arrested after the war and sent to labour camps in the Urals for nursing Latvian partisans.

Towards the end of the 1950s, married by now to a bookkeeper whom she had met in the camps, she returned to live in Latvia, working as a typist in the Ministry of Education. In August, 1970, she was again arrested and accused of possessing the works of Amalrik and Solzhenitsyn.

While she was serving this sentence Mrs Doronina-Lasmane's husband died, and she emerged from prison to nurse her elderly parents.

Dutch strike causes big traffic jams

The Hague (AP) - A broad range of public service workers held strikes and go slows in The Netherlands yesterday, disrupting train and bus services, postal services, garbage collection and customs inspection.

The action by civil service workers came in response to last week's breakdown in talks between the Government and four public employee unions over proposed pay and social security cuts.

Postal services throughout the nation were disrupted after mail sorters struck at 6am local time in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and several other cities. Railway workers refused to man trains north of Amsterdam until after the morning commuter rush, causing enormous traffic jams and making much of the western Netherlands late for work.

Customs workers engaged in a go-slow causing delays at border points, Rotterdam harbour and Rotterdam and Amsterdam airports.

The total number of workers involved in the action was put at about 23,500 by a spokesman for ABVA/KABO, a civil servants union within the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions.

Britain breaks three-year absence

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office with Special Responsibility for Africa, yesterday began the first official visit to South Africa by a British Minister for just over three years.

South Africa is the final stop on what British officials describe as a three-nation "familiarization" tour which has already taken in two of Pretoria's most important black-ruled neighbours, Angola and Zimbabwe.

Apart from its rarity value, Mr Rifkind's visit has also aroused interest because of its timing, coming in the week after White South Africans voted decisively in favour of the Government's plan to extend limited political rights to the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities.

Although the British Govern-

ment considers the new constitution to be deeply flawed, chiefly because it excludes the 72 per cent of the South African population who are black, the Foreign Office has publicly welcomed the big "yes" vote in the referendum on the grounds that it "will facilitate the process of change which we would like to see".

British sources said that one of the main purposes of Mr Rifkind's talks yesterday with Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Interior Minister and right-hand man of Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, was to find out "how the South African Government sees the way ahead after the referendum".

Mr Rifkind also had a meeting with Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, at which it is understood he was asked about remarks he made earlier in

during his Asian tour he would express determination to stand with friends of the United States in support of freedom.

Mr Reagan and Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, who has described his country as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", will discuss Tokyo's programme for greater self-defence and the protection of sea lanes around Japan.

They will also review the arms control negotiations in

Geneva, and the President will reassure Japan and South Korea that he will accept no agreement that increases the Soviet SS20 missile threat in Asia.

While in South Korea, where there are 40,000 American troops and where the President intends to visit the demilitarized zone, he will make clear his firm support for South Korea's security "in the face of the on-going North Korea threat".

Danish Premier attacked outside home

From Our Correspondent, Copenhagen

Mr Poul Schluter, Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, was shaken but suffered only minor injuries after a thief attacked him at his central Copenhagen home early yesterday.

According to police sources, a youth had accepted a bet of £15 from a friend to steal the nameplate from the front door of the Prime Minister's third floor flat in the fashionable Frederiksberg quarter. Mr Schluter and a caretaker apprehended him as he was unscrewing the plaque, and he escaped after striking Mr Schluter.

Mr Schluter, aged 54, and Denmark's first Conservative premier this century, has said he will not start legal proceedings.

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Privy Council

Negligence in Hongkong style completion

Edward Wong Finance Co Ltd v Johnson Stokes & Master
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Bridge of Harwich [Judgment delivered November 7]

A firm of solicitors in Hongkong who knowing that the property was mortgaged to a bank nevertheless followed a generally accepted practice known as "completion in Hongkong style" and forwarded the whole of the purchase money advanced by the client, the prospective mortgagee of the purchaser, in exchange not for the executed documents of title but for an undertaking by the vendor's solicitor to forward them within a specified period, were held to be negligent since that practice involved a foreseeable risk which could have been avoided if the solicitors were liable in damages to their client because the vendor's solicitor absconded with the money and the bank refused to execute a redemption deed so their client failed to obtain the agreement to the advance to the purchaser.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed an appeal by the appellants Edward Wong Finance Co Ltd, from a decision of the Court of Appeal of Hongkong (Sir Denys Roberts, Chief Justice, and Lord Justice of Appeal, made on June 4, 1981, who allowed appeal by the respondent firm of solicitors, Johnson Stokes & Master, from the judgment of Mr Justice Pennington, who had ordered them to pay HK\$1,295,000 and interest to the appellants.

Mr Peter J. Millar, QC, and Miss Marion Simmons for the appellants; Mr Leslie Price, QC, and Mr Robert Mills-Owens, QC, of the Hongkong Bar for the respondent solicitors.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the appeal was concerned with the standard of care owed by a solicitor to his client, an intending mortgagee of property, under the conveyancing practice prevalent in Hongkong.

The subject matter was the ground floor of a factory building. The building was owned by Ho Sau-ki subject to a mortgage to the Hang Seng Bank.

By an agreement dated December 17, 1975, Ho Sau-ki agreed to sell the building to Lucky Time Finance Co Ltd free from mortgage. On the same day Lucky Time agreed to sub-sell to Mr Chan and Kai Ming Investment Co Ltd. The sub-purchasers agreed between themselves to appropriate the ground to Mr Chan.

Po Fung Finishing Works Ltd was the tenant of part of the ground floor and an associated company was the tenant of the remainder. Mr Chan approached Mr Shum, Managing Director of Po Fung and its associated company, and offered to sell the ground floor of the building for \$1,850,000, and on December 30 agreement was reached. Mr Shum approached Mr Wong, the managing director of the appellants, for finance.

He agreed that his company would lend \$1,355,000 against a mortgage of the property and the personal guarantees of Mr Shum and his co-directors. The rest was to be found from other sources.

On January 21, 1976, the appellants instructed the respondent, a long-established and highly respected firm of Hongkong solicitors, to act for them in the mortgage transaction. The firm entrusted the work to Miss Leung, a member of their staff who had qualified as a solicitor in 1970 and had joined the firm in 1973.

The respondents initiated a land search against the property and that revealed charges in favour of the Hang Seng Bank to secure banking facilities up to \$4,400,000 and interest. They wrote to Mr Danny Yiu, the solicitor acting for the vendor, informing him that they had instructions to prepare a mortgage over the property in time for completion on January 26.

The tight time-table envisaged for the completion of the purchase and mortgage was not exceptional in Hongkong. Mr Danny Yiu was a one-man firm and nothing was known against his integrity.

On January 27 the respondents wrote to Mr Danny Yiu stating that they would ask their clients to put them in funds with the mortgage proceeds of \$1,355,000 towards payment of the purchase price of the premises upon receipt of his undertaking that he would within 10 days upon receipt from them of their cheque for that amount send them, *inter alia*, a duly executed assignment to Bovill (Mr Shum's shelf company which was in fact purchasing the property) and an attested copy of the cancellation of the sub-purchase agreement; and that he would arrange for the reassignment of the premises from the Hang Seng Bank to Ho Sau-ki to be registered. Mr Danny Yiu gave the undertakings.

The appellants handed to the respondents banker's drafts in favour of Mr Danny Yiu totalling \$1,665,000, the additional \$310,000 with which the proceedings were not concerned being the result of a private arrangement between Mr Wong and Mr Shum. The respondents delivered the cheques to Mr Danny Yiu.

Within a few days he left Hongkong with the appellants' money and money belonging to other victims. On February 20 solicitors acting for the bank confirmed that the bank had not received any redemption money and so the appellants' intended charge over the land was worthless.

In 1976 the appellants issued proceedings against Bovill and the respondents for repayment of the money advanced and interest. A year later the appellants added the respondents as defendants claiming that they had failed to exercise due care, skill and judgment in the performance of their duty to take appropriate steps to protect the appellants' interests.

The alleged shortcomings of the respondents could be summarised as a failure to secure that the appellants' money would be applied to the release of the property from the mortgage in favour of the bank, and subject thereto to the payment of any purchase money to the vendors.

The normal method of completing a contract for the sale of land in England was for the purchaser's solicitor to deliver to the vendor's solicitor a draft for the balance of the purchase money in exchange for the executed grant of the land or interest in the land to be mortgaged. If the property was to be mortgaged the mortgage would either be a party to the grant and purchase money by way of redemption, or he would execute a separate release of his charge in return for the redemption money.

If the property purchased was to be financed by a new mortgage the loan would be made against delivery of the executed grant and instrument of charge. The payment of money and perfection of title were simultaneous transactions. In the instant case that simple and fraud-proof procedure was not followed.

The defence of the respondents was that it was the normal and customary conveyancing practice in Hongkong for the purchase money to be handed to the vendor's solicitor in reliance upon undertakings such as were given by Mr Danny Yiu, and that they were entitled to consider that the appellants' interests were adequately protected by such undertakings.

There was compelling evidence both from the appellants' expert witness, who was then the President of the Law Society of Hongkong, and from the senior partner of the respondents, of the existence and merits of that practice, and there were findings of fact by the trial judge and the Court of Appeal to the same effect.

In the Court of Appeal Sir Denys Roberts said that virtually every conveyance and mortgage completed in Hongkong within living memory had been effected by what had become known as the Hongkong style of completion.

The trial judge nevertheless came to the conclusion that the respondents were liable in negligence. The majority of the Court of Appeal took a different view.

The prevalence of the practice was established and it was peculiarly well adapted to the conditions in Hongkong. It had obvious advantages to both solicitors and their clients. Their Lordships intended to say nothing to discourage its continuance.

However, in assessing whether the respondents fell short of a standard of care which they owed towards the appellants, three questions had to be considered. First, did the practice, as operated by the respondents in the instant case, involve a foreseeable risk? If so, could that risk have been avoided? If so, were the respondents negligent in failing to take avoiding action?

In the opinion of their Lordships, the risk of loss to the appellants by placing the money at the disposition of the vendors' solicitor unquestionably involved a foreseeable risk, namely the risk of an embezzlement by the recipient. Such a risk was usually remote, but was none the less foreseeable.

The foreseeability of the risk was proved by the fact that it had been foreseen by the profession. In 1959 a subcommittee was appointed by the Law Society of Hongkong to consider, and if thought fit, make recommendations on matters including whether any and what changes should be made in the conveyancing practice prevailing in Hongkong.

The subcommittee reported in 1965 and it was plain from the report that some solicitors foresaw the risk of a Hongkong style of completion miscarrying. The practice depended upon trust and was one of convenience and courtesy as between the solicitors on each side of the transaction.

According to the report it would not be unethical for a solicitor to insist on English style of completion notwithstanding the possible implication that the solicitor so requesting was not trusting his colleague. The recommendations of the subcommittee were clearly made on the basis that the risk inherent in the Hongkong style of completion (in the absence of precautions to guard against embezzlement) was

Parliament urged to act on sentencing

Regina v Dobbs
Regina v Hitchings
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Leonard
[Judgment delivered November 7]

The Lord Chief Justice expressed the hope that Parliament would see fit to enable the court to suspend youth custody sentences in whole or in part. The present impossibility of ordering suspension often presented the court with a dilemma.

His Lordship was delivering judgment allowing appeals by Anthony Thomas Dobbs, aged 18, and Andrew Paul Hitchings, aged 19, both of Ross-on-Wye, against sentences of 12 months' youth custody imposed in Hereford Crown Court by Mr Recorder Curtis QC on pleas of guilty to inflicting grievous bodily harm on a man who was taking his dog for a walk.

On appeal the sentences were reduced to six months' youth custody.

Lord Elystan-Morgan, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Dobbs; Mr P. M. Thomas, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Hitchings.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the man taking his dog for a walk just before midnight, saw two youths hiding in some school grounds. A third youth approached and punched the man in the face. He could remember nothing after that until he woke up in hospital.

The appellant Dobbs admitted kicking the man while he was on the ground and punching him. Hitchings, who had a "punch fracture" of the hand, admitted kicking and punching the victim.

One of the more distressing parts of the case, from the appellant's point of view, was that Dobbs had enjoyed the highest reputation, had never been in trouble of any sort with the police, was highly spoken of, came from a caring family and had excellent references. One asked oneself what caused

such a young man to behave in such a barbaric fashion. The answer, in part at any rate, was drink. Undoubtedly each appellant had had far too much to drink.

The appellant Hitchings was in much the same position except that he had a previous conviction, but it had nothing to do with violence.

The question was: how did one deal with such thuggery? First, it had to be made perfectly clear that young men who elected to behave in such a manner would be going to lose their liberty straight away. The problem was the length of time which the court should impose by way of custodial sentence in such circumstances.

Their Lordships noted that, unfortunately, it was not possible for terms of youth custody to be suspended either in whole or in part. Consequently the sentencing court was often in a dilemma.

Doubtless from the point of view of the public and of the victim, a comparatively lengthy term of

custody was appropriate because society had to mark its strong disapproval of young bullies who went around and beat up inoffensive citizens who were taking their dogs for a walk.

On the other hand, one would like, having made the point, to allow the young man his liberty after a certain length of sentence had been served. For instance, in the present case it might well have been that the recorder would have made up his mind that the appropriate term was 12 or even 18 months but, in the light of the character, testimonials and so on, perhaps only six months of that term needed to be served - but that he could not do.

So, what was he to do? Either he passed a sentence of say, 18 months, none of which he was allowed to suspend and would probably be too long. Or he went to the other end, which was the only alternative, and passed an affirmative sentence of that length of time which he would have ordered to be

served on passing a partly suspended sentence - six months. Each of those two was going to be wrong for one reason or another. That was the situation which faced the court.

One hoped that Parliament would see fit to make it possible before not too long for the courts to do that which in many cases they would properly wish to do.

However, at the moment, that was not possible. So what had to be done? Plainly the only proper course in the circumstances was to pass the lesser of the two sentences, making it clear at the same time for the benefit of the long-suffering public that, if it had been possible to pass a sentence of 18 months, part of which would be suspended, that is what would have happened.

Applying the principles which their Lordships had endeavoured to set out, they had concluded that the proper sentence was six months rather than the 12 months imposed by the recorder.

Received information admissible

Regina v Muir
Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Bristow and Sir John Thompson
[Judgment delivered November 7]

The evidence of a district manager, who when cross-examined gave evidence of a fact he had obtained from head office, but who was not the person responsible for the compilation and custody of the records there, was admissible.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) in a reserved judgment so held dismissing an appeal by Alexander Martin Muir against conviction at Rochester Crown Court (Judge Joseph Dean and jury) for an offence of theft.

Mr Gregory Stone, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the appellant, Mr John Foy for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that the appellant was convicted of theft of a video recorder hired to him under a hiring agreement. At his trial, the appellant said that two unknown men, whom he had assumed to be from the hiring company had collected the video recorder. The set had never been seen since.

The district manager gave evidence that repossession of equipment could be carried out by the local showroom or by the head office. He said that the video recorder had not been possessed by the local office.

When cross-examined, he said that he had contacted head office and was told that no one from there had been despatched to call on the appellant.

It was accepted that the district manager could give evidence that the video had never been repossessed

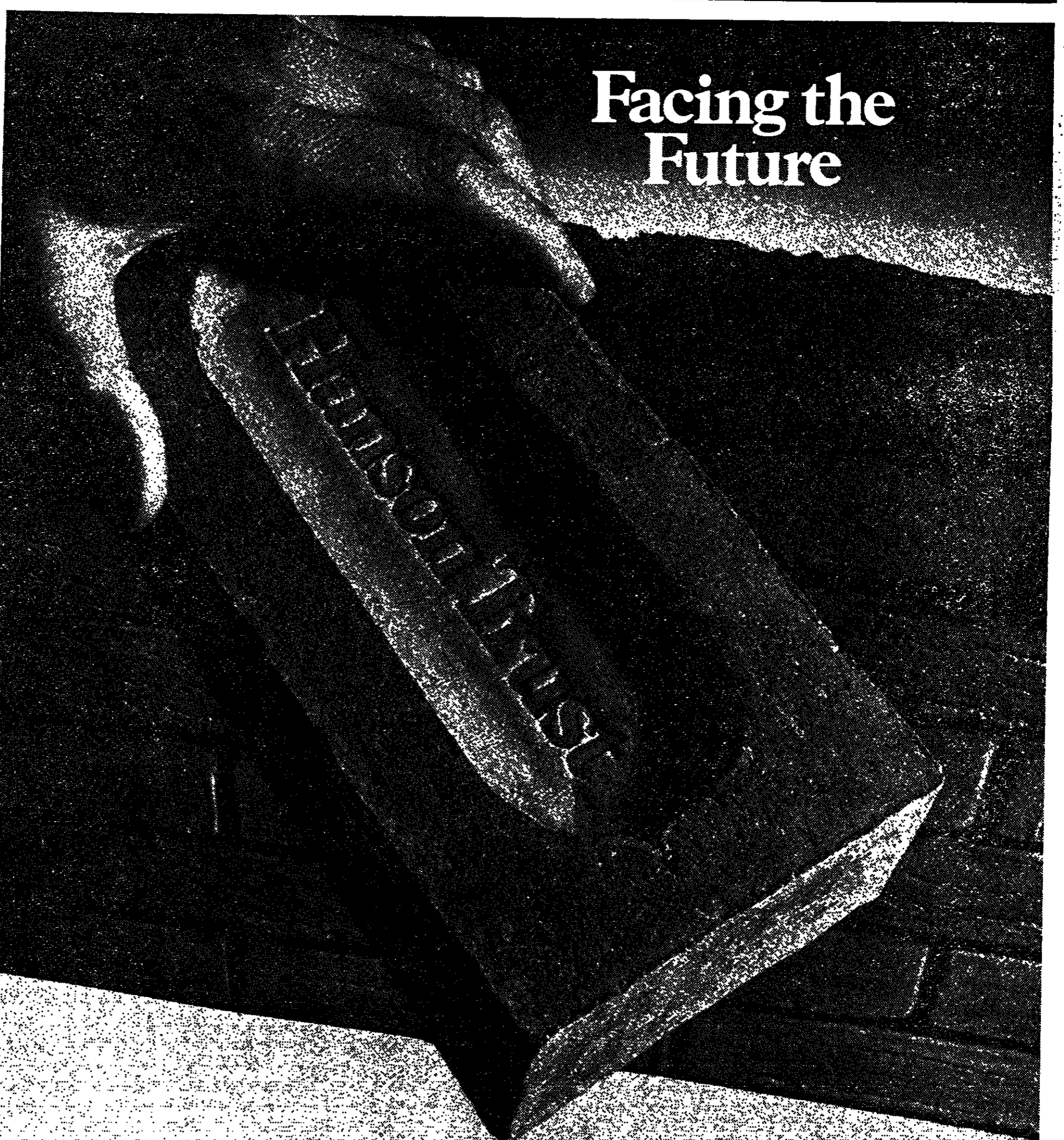
by the local office. It was submitted, relying on *R v Patel* (1981) 73 Cr App R 117, that his evidence to the effect that there was no record in the head office that it had been repossessed was inadmissible.

This was not a case of a document having to be produced from which an inference might be drawn to prove a particular fact. There was no document in existence.

The question was as a matter of fact had the video been repossessed by the company? The district manager was in charge of the transaction with full knowledge of it and the best person to give the relevant evidence. He said he was 100 per cent certain that the video had not been repossessed.

In the way in which the evidence came out, it was admissible and the appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr R. A. Cribb, Maidstone.



Facing the Future

Disqualifying drivers

Hughes v Challes
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough
[Judgment delivered November 4]

The decision to disqualify a defendant pending his taking a driving test pursuant to section 93(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 depended on the criterion of his competence to drive and not on the safety of his driving.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by Alan Hughes against the decision of Judge Brithwaite at Bristol Crown Court on March 25, 1983 who dismissed the defendant's appeal against his disqualification for driving until he had passed a test of competence to drive pursuant to section 2 of the 1972 Act.

Mr Christopher Sharp for the defendant; Mr Colin Sara for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the defendant had been riding a motorcycle at 80 mph along a road subject to a 30 mph restriction. At the time he was suffering from an episode of hypomania due to a manic-depressive psychosis. The effect of that was to make him elated, impulsive and overconfident.

It was accepted by the prosecution in the crown court that the

episode was genuine. A psychiatrist's report indicated that there was no evidence of psychiatric illness although incidents of hypomania might recur.

The crown court found that under normal circumstances the defendant was not incompetent to drive, but took the view that section 93(7) of the 1972 Act was designed to ensure that only safe drivers drove on the roads. That was clearly a misconstruction of that section.

R v Dowds ([1975] RTR 243, 245) it was held that the object of the enactment of section 93 (7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 is to test drivers who may have become disqualified and who may for some reason show some lack of competence or that some efficiency relating to their driving should be further tested.

The crown court had adopted too wide a construction of the section, which amounted to an error of law.

The order for disqualification would be quashed, but the secretary of state would be notified of the circumstances pursuant to section 92 of the 1972 Act, which relates to a disease or disability.

Mr Justice McCullough delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Pigot & Whitehouse, Highbridge; Alletsons, Barnham-on-Sea.

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The television of tomorrow

In the beginning was the wireless, then came the black and white television, then colour, then video, now cable. Michael Tracey looks at how television will develop in the next twenty years

In the 1960s there was a science fiction series on television called *The Outer Limits*. At the start of each programme the picture would disappear, to be replaced by the signs of electrical interference. A voice heavy with threat and authority would urge the viewer not to try to adjust the set since "we have taken control".

In the next two decades "they" will take control of your television set and use it in ways which, even now, are to most people almost unimaginable. The humble set in the corner of the living room is becoming the focus of a vast range of new purposes and functions that will profoundly affect leisure and work.

A year or so ago, the president and chief executive of Time Inc, an organization which has been a major force in the growth of cable TV in the United States, offered a vision of TV in the year 2001 which did not only encompass the idea of wider choice, but suggested that the viewer may become the ultimate definer of what he or she will see.

In the magazine *Broadcasting*, he said: "You may one day view a movie to one else will ever see because you yourself directed it along the lines that appealed especially to you. That includes not just compressing or expanding sequences, but choosing them according to your taste. You could have 100 hours of film, stills and graphics from which to put together your own 40-minute or two-hour show. Or your home computer, containing profiles of members of your family, would automatically pick certain elements and eliminate others, depending upon which family member was watching."

He added that Time was developing what it calls demand electronic publishing, "enabling the home viewer-reader to create his or her own magazine, to pick and choose from a sea of information photos, maps and graphics so that some stories can be greatly expanded and others cut down or eliminated."

An even more visionary view of telecommunications in the year 2001 is offered by Dr Arthur Harkins of the University of Minnesota. He believes that as microelectronics and telecommunications become more advanced, cheaper, and smaller, they will be implanted in the human body and even begin to replace parts of it. Man will become what Harkins calls *homo sapiens cybotronicus*, a hybrid of flesh, blood and information-processing silicon, "a symbiotic blend of culture-bearing person and culture-bearing machine".

He envisages wristwatch-size devices which calculate, compute, measure body functions, talk, listen, forecast, take dictation, store and update every second all the information in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, act as a videophone and provide all kinds of aids to information.

Homes will themselves become "smart", monitoring everything that is happening within them and, where necessary, communicating with their owner. Cities will also become "smart", seeing, understanding and regulating everything that happens within their boundaries, from traffic accidents, to crime, to pollution, to voting. And so it goes on, extraordinary developments which begin with and will be centred on what we now see as the little box in the corner of the room, the telly.

In the year 2001, even if you are not walking around like an android, you will have long since ceased to regard the TV as just a machine through which a limited number of entertainment and information channels are received. You will instead possess a home communication system (HCS) as a central feature of your home and a number of portable TV sets for use in other rooms.

Into your HCS will come signals from video cassette recorders and videodisc machines, both of which will be as ubiquitous as transistor radios

RADIO AND TV TIMES, TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2001

BBC

BBC1
10.00 America's Cup from Perth
14.30 PM's Questions



John Selwyn Gummer, under fire.

21.00 Soccer: Spurs v. New Orleans

BBC2

7.00 Lifeline
14.00 Selma Scott Hour
20.00 The Exorcist XXV

BBC3

12.00 Olympic Games from Calcutta

21.00 Don Carlos, Glyndebourne

BBC4 DBS

9.00 Play School
12.00 Jackanory Special
16.00 Junior Mastermind

BBC5 DBS

6.00 Golf from Orlando
12.00 Kenya Marathon

BBC6 DBS

15.00 Blue Peter
19.00 Film '01
23.00 Newswight

ITV

THAMES 1
14.00 Crown Court
19.30 Coronation Street
22.00 News at 22

THAMES 2
12.00 Olympics from Calcutta
18.00 Benny Hill
ITV3 DBS
9.00 Frost and Friends



David Frost: chatting

15.00 Crown Court
21.00 New Sweeney

CHANNEL 4A

16.00 American Football
19.00 His and His
21.00 Paul Hogan

CHANNEL 4B

1.00 What the Papers Say
16.00 Tube Nostalgia
20.00 Brookside

SOUTHERN 1

as Thames 1

SOUTHERN 2

as Thames 2 except
18.00 Des O'Connor

FOREIGN

ABC
11.00 Good Morning America
23.00 Dynasty

NBC
11.00 Today
24.00 New Waltons

CBS
11.00 CBS News
23.00 I Love Lucy

TF1
19.00 La Cage aux Folles 8

Luxembourg
21.00 James Last

RAI
20.00 Tosca from La Scala

Koln
21.30 Steppenwolf Pt 7

MUSIC

MTV 1 MOR
12.00 Tony Blackburn
22.00 Dead Sings
24.00 Midnight Rambler

MTV 2 AOR
22.00 Dead Sings
24.00 Midnight Rambler

MTV 3 Rock
24.00 Midnight Rambler

BRITON Reggae
CAPITAL MOR
WESTMINSTER Classical

NEWS

BBC WORLD SERVICE headline
REUTER TWO headline
REUTER ONE features
CHANNEL 58 NEWS headline
TED TURNER headline
THE TIMES opinion/features
MIRROR NEWS headline

Broadcast summary highlights (Details in full, CeeFax pp400-436)

FILMS/CABLE

Home Box Office
20.00 Casablanca 2



Here's looking at Gero and Kiniski

Telefirst
20.00 Schindler's Ark

Gaumont
22.00 A Star is Born (1988)

BFI Classics
14.00 Battleship Potemkin
24.00 I Spit On Your Grave

Academy
21.00 Je Suis D'Accord, Jacques

Gate
16.00 Finger Lickin' Good

RERUNS

Night Owl
2.00 Johnny Carson
6.00 Soccer: Arsenal v. Delhi

Second Sight
21.00 Good Morning America
24.00 Forsythe Saga

FILMS/DBS

Telefusion
18.00 The Spy in the Cab
20.00 Casablanca 2

Channel 10
21.00 Pom Detarred

Nickelodeon
14.00 E.T. Meets Darth Vader
24.00 The Thatcher Story

COMPUTER
BBC/ACORN (CeeFax 567)
IBM 1 (CeeFax 101)
IBM 2 (CeeFax 102)
APPLE (CeeFax 990)

SERVICES
BANKS (CeeFax 397)
POST OFFICE (CeeFax 399)
SUPERMARKETS (CeeFax 391)
SPORTS (CeeFax 555)
ENTERTAINMENTS (CeeFax 392)

ADULT
DOC JOHNSON'S
23.00 Danish dentist
SUE SUMMERS
2.00 Naughty But Nice
ELECTRIC BLUE
21.00 Bristol Fashion
PLAYBOY
20.00 Mud Wrestling

How a broadcasting guide might bill a night's viewing in the year 2001. British homes will be bombarded with a huge choice of television signals

are today: from terrestrial transmitters (some covering whole regions, others serving localities within a 15-mile radius) from optical fibre cable, from communications satellites serving local cable systems or master antennae on blocks of flats, and particularly from satellite signals beamed directly into your home.

Direct broadcast satellites (DBS), which will be the most important source of TV programmes by 2001, is a natural development from the communications satellites which have already transformed worldwide telecommunications. DBS will have vastly greater power, be more highly focused in terms of where the signals fall and therefore have a potential signal strength 1,000 times greater than that of communications satellites. The net effect of this is that the size of the dish needed to receive DBS signals will be considerably smaller than those required for communications satellites.

Satellites will be the cheapest way to deliver TV signals

The immediate problem faced by anyone who would wish to receive satellite signals in the home is not just the cost, size and efficiency of the dish. They are also faced with the difficulty of how to pick up signals from different satellites parked in different orbital slots. By the year 2001, this will be solved by what are known as planar or waveguide antennae. A one-metre parabolic dish will be replaced by a flat planar 3ft square which will be electronically steered from satellite to satellite across a wide area without physically moving, guided according to instructions programmed into a home computer.

How many channels will a home communications system be able to receive from DBS? An American corporation, Comsat, estimates that by 2001 there will be room for 110 to 152 satellite-delivered channels for each American time zone. John Howkins, a British expert, estimates that there could be 175 channels utilizing the 12 gigahertz (12m kilohertz) range.

Every European country, for example, was awarded five channels in this range for DBS transmission. And that is only for starters. By the late 1990s, a whole new part of the direct broadcast spectrum will have been opened up in the 22.5 to 23 ghz range which could provide another 150 to 300 channels. 2001 may also see the advent of laser-driven, light-wave satellite communications with footprints, the area covered by the beam, no larger than a city block.

An indication of what is in store emerged recently when it was announced in New York that, despite

concern over a growing traffic jam in earth-orbit, it has now become possible to allocate more than 1,800 TV channels for direct broadcast to nations in the western hemisphere without having to worry about serious interference among them.

The principal advantage of cable communications will not be the vastly increased range of channels, but that instead of having a passive relationship with the TV screen, viewers will be able to interact with all the services that TV and its attendant technologies are able to provide.

The HCS will in all probability also be connected to a high capacity, broadband cable system. All cable by 2001 will consist of optic fibre, a micro-thin tube of glass or even plastic fibres no thicker than a human hair, which is able to transmit light signals with little or no distortion by using the principle of total internal reflection.

Signals are converted into a series of extremely rapid pulses of light by tiny, solid state lasers or light-emitting diodes that can "pulse" at a rate of 550 million times per second. This allows enormous amounts of pieces of information to be transmitted which are then picked up at the far end of the fibre, reconverted into an electrical signal for the benefit of a standard receiver to appear as displays of information or TV programmes.

The most exciting aspect of optic-fibre cable systems will be their enormous "bandwidth": the greater the bandwidth, the more information they can carry at any one moment. For example, a telephone signal is not especially complex and only requires a narrow bandwidth. A TV picture, which is far more complex, requires a much wider bandwidth and hence cable with a greater capacity.

As an insight into what might be possible, ponder this fact. In a paper prepared in 1981 Professor John Ward of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, referred to experiments in which "fibre optic cable lengths of half a mile have been operated in digital mode with an effective bandwidth of 200,000 megahertz; 500 times that of

the latest 58-channel CATV (cable television) systems". For various technical reasons the 58 channels would equate to 30 in Britain, creating the possibility of fibre cable systems with a 15,000 TV channel capacity.

Interactivity of the system will also link into a wide network of local services and connect receivers through a national, integrated communication network to, for example, banks, shops, police and fire stations.

The living room will become your Odeon Leicester Square

The 1980s' teletext system - BBC CeeFax and ITV Oracle - in which a limited amount of information is carried on the back of TV signals will have been largely replaced by videodata services, with vast amounts and kinds of information stored on computers and linked to an HCS by optical fibre cable. Personal computers, a key part of HCS, will allow viewers to program and reprogram the kind and quality of information which they may require.

Since by 2001 receivers will also be part of the large proportion of the population working in the information-based industries, firms will in all probability allow them to work from home. The unintended social consequences of this - less contact with the community, collapse of profits for the oil companies, collapse of the railways, increased rate of divorce and nervous disorder - will be equally profound.

The most apparent difference in TV viewing in the year 2001 will be the size and quality of the images and

sounds presented. The quality of the picture will have changed out of all recognition by the conversion from analog to digital technology and the adoption of high definition TV standards. This will allow for much bigger screens - probably about 100in - and a picture quality comparable to 35mm film.

These will also have a split-screen capacity to allow monitoring of what might be happening on other channels, and will be touch-sensitive allowing the enlargement of particular parts of images. There will, of course, be stereophonic sound to go with these pictures, and additional soundtracks for foreign language transmissions. The living room will become your very own superior Odeon Leicester Square.

What kind of material will this new technology deliver to our hearths? There will be film channels galore: all-film channels; films and entertainment specials; films, specials and sport; foreign-language film channels; ethnic films and "adult" films. There will be sports channels; 24-hour news; specialized news programmes: for fishermen, sailors, gardeners, readers, Christians, ethnic minorities, businessmen, scientists, children, housewives, joggers; children's channels; channels for health, weather, special interest, science; music channels: classical, rock, ethnic, Country and Western; channels for gamblers: bingo, horse racing, and culture channels.

There will be a whole range of channels serving local needs and interests: local services, community noticeboards; local travel, weather, music, sport, gardening, politics, art, education; channels to advertise your home/car/furniture. There will be channels which will give access to vast data banks; send letters, deliver books and newspapers electronically.

There will be in many instances more than one version on offer - some via satellite, some via cable, some through the old-fashioned terrestrial TV system. There will be services from every European country and from the United States.

How will you pay for it? Some channels will be advertiser-supported and free; some will be received as part of a package paid for by subscription; some will be paid for on an individual basis, "pay-per-view". Some will be sponsored by foreign governments and multi-national corporations. The licence fee will be barely remembered.

Some programming will be high quality, others rubbish. Your home will be presented with a veritable cornucopia, a cross between Harrods, a nearby-new shop and the British Museum. At least that is the theory of what one aspect of life will be like in the year 2001.

The author is head of the British Film Institute's Broadcasting Research Unit

Tomorrow: how soon will all this start to happen?

Moreover... Miles Kington

Galtieri's words of wisdom

After a long absence, we are very glad to welcome back General Galtieri, hero of the Malvinas campaign, to answer readers' queries and problems. All yours, General! We in England were rather hoping to see your name creep up in the Argentine elections, General, but there was no sign of it. Did you in fact stand? - F.M. of Newcastle.

General Galtieri writes: My friend, this question betrays a certain ignorance of Latin American politics. Sometimes we have a civilian government, sometimes military, but we do not mix the two. In this election, there was no place for soldiers. Besides, a serving officer does not offer himself for election, which is a good thing; it is very humiliating to knock on a door and say, "I am General Galtieri, I wonder if you have considered voting for the United Generalists Party, that is a remarkably pretty baby, yes! I too am very worried about the suburban bus service". That is not my style, amigo. Give me a good *comp* any day. Well, one of those days.

As someone who is used to invading islands, could we have your views on the American invasion of Grenada? - A.M. of Exeter.

General Galtieri writes: Yes, it certainly brought back memories. The sight of American marines pounding up the beaches reminded me of those precious months when the Malvinas were truly Argentine... excuse me while an old soldier wipes away a tear.

Having said which, I must condemn Mr Reagan's action in toppling General Arana from office. To topple any general is bad enough, to topple one who has only had four days in office strikes me as not very sporting. He should be given time to make all the usual arrangements - the private plane, the Swiss bank account, you understand? Were you surprised that the British did not back the Americans as the USA backed us at the time of the Falklands War? How does this affect the special relationship? - H.C. of Edinburgh.

General Galtieri writes: It is a strange phrase, this "special relationship". In my country it means something else. When we see two men walking in the street hand in hand, we say: "Ah, they are having a special relationship". Then we bang them on the head till they are normal. So when I hear that Britain and the USA have this special relationship, I laugh and think of your two countries having terrible rows and slapping each other's wrists. You see, I have a sense of humour too.

What did you think of the Cecil Parkinson affair? - N.E. of Portsmouth.

General Galtieri writes: A shame, a great shame. To lose a good secretary is always a tragedy.

I really meant the sex angle - NE again.

General Galtieri writes again: What sex angle? To a Latin, there was no sex involved. It was all very normal, to have a wife and also a little friend.

How do you rate Mr Neil Kinnock? MP of Hampstead.

General Galtieri writes: Ah, your fiery little Welshman! He is a fighter, that one. His speeches translate very well into Spanish, much eloquence and oratory, saying much the same things about Mrs Thatcher as I always did. Well, we shall see if he can do what I failed to do.

(General Galtieri will be back soon to answer more queries. Please keep them short and do not confine yourself to politics. General Galtieri writes: I am also very good on cooking, personal sex problems and the keep fit.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 196)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

ACROSS
1 Caper about (6)
5 Window frame (4)
8 Plant fluid (5)
9 Customarily (7)
11 Genuine (4,4)
13 Sparid fish (4)
15 Eldest child (5,4)
18 Superior in quality (4)
19 Perennial garden plant (8)
22 Flower dealer (7)
23 Sudden terror (5)
24 Camera crew (4)
25 Sell abroad (6)

DOWN
2 Climbing palaz (5)
3 Not strict (3)
4 Stage surprise (4,2,7)
5 Sweet pack (4)
6 Metalloid element (7)
7 Stout sticks (5)
10 Yelps (4)
12 River crossing (4)
14 Brief letter (4)
15 Soldier's pit (7)
16 Pitch sign (4)
17 Hand span (5)
20 Jargon (5)
21 Cot death (1,1,1,1)
23 Semifluid food (3)

SOLUTION TO No 195
ACROSS: 1 Gog and Magog 9 Off peak 10 Swink 11 Ego 13 Barb 16 Jack 17 Earner 18 Envy 20 Arms 21 Hot up 22 Ugli 23 Tree 25 Cab 28 Chary 29 Outlaw 30 Pal
DOWN: 2 Offer 3 AUEW 4 Duzk 5 Also 6 Origami 7 Double Dutch 8 Shitstapere 12 Greeks 14 Bey 15 Ormolu 19 Volcano 20 Art 24 Rooms 25 Cyst 26 Boor 27 Syle

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Transcending all the easy formulas

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Degas David Carritt

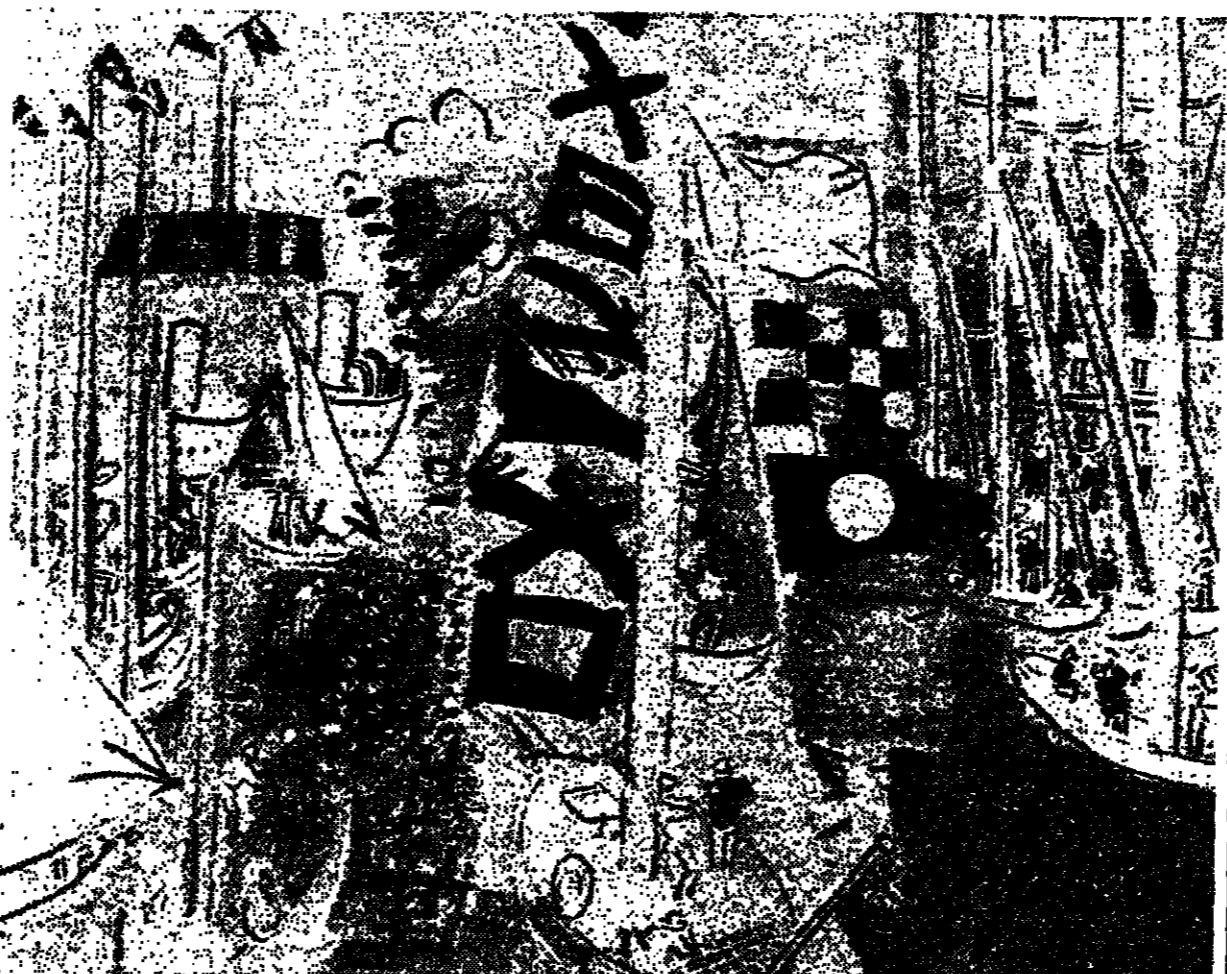
Early English Drawings from the Ashmolean Museum Morton Morris

We always say that who thinks of an innovation first does not matter, only the ability to use that innovation, to absorb it into one's vocabulary...

opinion is concerned. Needless to say, he does what he does very well, but is it really, well, serious? Can anything so easily approachable as his dashing, glowing evocations of the race tracks...

And all the better for it, we might add. If we doubt his seriousness, we need only move on to the fabric designs, which are happily made much of here...

Dufy has suffered somewhat from his appalling popularity - the sales of prints and postcards are still enormous, for all the sneers of superior people...



A glittering view of sea and summer in Dufy's Le Bassin à Desvilles, and Degas's pencil study of Gouffé for L'Orchestre de l'Opéra



light falls on a lemon. Even there, however, there were hints of unease - not to mention the fact, which could mean anything or nothing, that he had first attracted attention as a sensitive minimalist...

open in horror as she reaches forward to something nasty behind the painting on the easel, while the painter works on regardless at a picture, not of her but of a heraldic-looking dragon...

In his own life, Degas seems to have been a very complicated and rather mysterious man, but in his work the complexity was reserved for the workings of his artistic intelligence...

And there are works like the pastel La Conversation, with its women conversing, exceptionally, in a rustic setting, which look improbably towards Pont Aven...

Many works in this show come from the Ashmolean's remarkable holdings. Around the corner in St James's at Morton Morris until December 2, is a show of Early English Drawings entirely from the Ashmolean...

John Russell Taylor

Television

Desperate drift

Heroin (Granada) threw up the suggestion that use of the drug is "like putting an electric blanket around yourself" - although perhaps a somewhat expensive one...

Addiction leads to criminality, or perhaps criminality leads to addiction: it is difficult to tell, just as it is impossible to know if some other drug or "escape" would not be found if heroin were extirpated...

The documentary was the first of three in a series which...

judging by the concentration last night on the case of Gary, will provide in thoroughness what it lacks in sensationalism - there can be no drama in such a situation, in any event, except for those who take pleasure in the rapid downward plunge of the outcast...

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Sweet Charity Crucible, Sheffield

First seen in Britain in 1967, this Cy Coleman/Neil Simon musical is surprisingly slight, apparently built to get by on a star central performance...

For all its feminist flavour, its study of a female sex-object trying to fight her way out of the rut remains acidly fresh. First seen courting a smooth-faced crook in Dorothy Fields's crisp lyrics ("Do I want! Boy, are you built!") only to get pushed into the Hudson and relieved of \$200...

Half-drowning while bagel-selling continues on the bank and someone reminds her she should have had swimming lessons, she is rescued and scarcely dry before getting...

confined for a chaste night in a film star's closet or for 20 minutes in a jammed lift with a cute but neurotic accountant called Oscar.

Suzanne Danielle's Charity is fizzy, funny and resilient without milking the pathos or the wacky personality too hard. She enjoys every minute of it, dances superbly and looks disconcertingly like the gamine Minnell at times.

Likewise, the big dance sequences such as "Big Spender" and "The Rhythm of Life" are true to setting and character but their choreography and light six-piece scoring lack the authentic brassy brutality. But, as a wry fable of a girl with big heart and personality cast only for a supporting part in romance, it is an amusing, touching entertainment built round one tremendous performance.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Bedelian/Robbins Queen Elizabeth Hall

To listen to a violinist like Haroutune Bedelian is to remember that a violin was once made of wood and gut. Not for him the over-cultivated sweetness that passes for perfection with many virtuosos, but instead a commitment to the music which rightly takes in the possibility of rough edges and impurities...

Bedelian's programme, in which he was partnered by the pianist Gerald Robbins, began with Beethoven's E flat major Sonata, Op 12 No 3. Rather than trying to make the outer movements glitter with Haydn-esque wit, both artists preferred the gritty approach that reveals this music's more forward-looking qualities...

Philharmonia/Muti Festival Hall

The last of his three-concert series with the orchestra of which he is now conductor was, Sunday's programme of Rossini, Hummel and Mozart by Riccardo Muti and the Philharmonia seemed more of an encore than a grand finale.

Compared with Beethoven and Bruckner last week, the programme seemed on paper a mere makeweight. But Muti and his players were acutely aware of the opportunities, indeed necessity, for sheer performance in music of more airy substance. Muti found a particularly beguiling proportion of tone and tone of voice for the last of what Rossini called his "six dreadful sonatas" for strings, neither urging its case too strongly nor overglossing its writing. Rather, the edge and texture of ensemble were retained, starting figure was immaculately even, connecting ideas were shrewdly and sharply shaded in.

It put a good part of the orchestra into just the mood for Hummel's Trumpet Concerto, in which the Philharmonia's John Wallace made his solo Festival Hall debut. Every corner of the opening tutti was shed out, revealing those unpredictable leaps and turns of invention which refresh and distinguish Hummel's underplayed music.

Mr Wallace in turn positioned himself, with the music, at just the right angle between parade ground and concert hall, debonair in ornamentation, witty in repartee with his orchestral relatives, subtle in his dynamic shading of the long, sustained line, and wickedly stylish in the gurgling mini-fanfares of the finale.

Mozart's Symphony No 41 seemed caught up and suspended in the evening's unusually light air. Muti brought to it the same wickedly gestural, the same lightly breathing baton, so that it vacillated between the elusive and the effete.

Szymanowski's Stabat Mater is one of the finest pieces of religious art produced in our century. True, the composer himself was not a particularly religious man, but we all know who it is who is supposed to move in mysterious ways. Saturday night's performance by the Bach Choir, London Philharmonic Orchestra and soloists under Sir David Willcocks was a generally satisfying one, and was the centrepiece of a programme that was actually dedicated to the memory of Herbert Howells and Sir William Walton.

Before starting work, Szymanowski made a special study of sixteenth-century sacred music, especially by little-known Polish composers. This led to a dignified archaicism in the choral writing which, combined with muted folk elements and a further refinement of the composer's established style, gives the Stabat Mater a unique and quite stark character of its own.

There is a certain stylistic divergence between Szymanowski's choral and instrumental writing here, and Sir David balanced the rival claims excellently. Unaccompanied choral passages were impressively secure and the orchestral dissonances glowed with apt subtlety. The soloists, Helen Field, Catherine Wyn-Rogers, Philip Langridge and David Wilson-Johnson, acquitted themselves well.

Bach Choir/Willcocks Festival Hall

There is a certain stylistic divergence between Szymanowski's choral and instrumental writing here, and Sir David balanced the rival claims excellently. Unaccompanied choral passages were impressively secure and the orchestral dissonances glowed with apt subtlety. The soloists, Helen Field, Catherine Wyn-Rogers, Philip Langridge and David Wilson-Johnson, acquitted themselves well.

A performance of similar quality was given of Howells's Erymanus Paradise, a strongly felt requiem with visionary aspirations but essentially traditional in language. The ensemble sustained the big climaxes with much power, as it did those of Walton's Coronation Te Deum.

Max Harrison

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THE TIMES DIARY

The China syndrome

Robert Adley, the Tory MP for Christchurch, who is chairman of the British-Chinese parliamentary group, is in the Government's bad books, because he thinks, and sometimes says, that ministers are in danger of mishandling their relations with the People's Republic of China over the future of Hongkong.

From time to time he is taken aside for a quiet word of correction on behalf of Mrs Thatcher, but he had no real evidence until yesterday that his views were making any impact.

But then came a telephone call from a friend in Hongkong, which he is visiting later this month. The friend told Adley, on excellent authority, that an official of the Hongkong government has asked for information to be sought which might be used to discredit Adley before his arrival.

Adley is flattered.

All about Eve

Neil Kinnock will never get the thinking woman's vote if he carries on like this. First, he admits to never reading books written by women and now he's cracking jokes about a female minister of culture. Asked by Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, if, were he to come to power, he would return the Elgin Marbles, he said, "We might, provided you give us Melina Mercouri".

BARRY FANTONI



"I got arrested for kerb-crawling"

Shifting faces

You don't have to be Arthur Scargill to be full of fearful speculation as to what the National Coal Board chairman, Ian MacGregor, may do next, you just have to be an NCB executive. A few days ago, senior executives were called in by MacGregor and asked to explain, in ten minutes flat, what they did and why they should continue to do it. Since then, there has been some shifting of the NCB workload. Mr Merrick Spanton had been shifted from overseas development to industrial relations (although it is understood that Mr MacGregor might be hovering around on industrial relations issues). Mr Lawrence John Mills, who was head of the NCB's accountability teams, now heads the overseas section. The accountability teams will report directly to Mr MacGregor.

When Michael Parkinson stepped out of his Sunday presenting role at TV-am last May to visit Australia, viewing figures for the Sunday morning show stood at 400,000. Since David Frost took over the programme, the audience has risen to 1,200,000. Parkinson is back on the 26th of this month but TV-am won't say if Frost is prepared to hand over without a struggle the programme that he has built up.

Say again?

Today, the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting meets to discuss the allocation of party political broadcasts for 1984. The SDP has a fight on its hands to get the number of PPPs to which it feels it is entitled. This fight will not be any easier since the SDP's Communications Committee, set up to deal with issues like the party's broadcasting policy, has been disbanded. The Communications Committee was chaired by Shirley Williams and contained such famous communicators as Richard Attenborough, and advertising agency director Winston Fletcher. According to an SDP spokesperson, "The Communications Committee got so large and unwieldy that it couldn't really communicate." Communicating with the Committee on party political broadcasting will now fall to David Owen and SDP MP John Cartwright.

Reach!

Harry Jackson, the subject of the BBC *Omnibus* programme on November 13, has made his name as a sculptor of cowboys although, since he lives on a ranch in Camaiore, northern Italy, the only cowboys he sees are, presumably, those who star in spaghetti westerns. His latest work is a 30ft high, revolving statue of John Wayne, scheduled to be completed just before the start of the 1984 Olympic Games. The statue will be unveiled by President Reagan.

But once a year

The EEC agricultural commissioner, Paul Dalsager, knows a good marketing strategy when he sees one. In a recent statement he insisted that "Christmas butter sales would lose much of their publicity appeal and their economic effect if there were more of them during the year."

The Greenham women who are trying to bring a last-minute court action in a New York federal court face a difficult task. In their campaign to stop deployment of cruise missiles they have mustered some distinguished people to give evidence, and they are reported to have had encouraging advice from the former United States Attorney-General, Ramsey Clark. Documents are to be deposited tomorrow, but it will be surprising if the case results in a definite ruling on the international legal status of nuclear weapons in general, or cruise missile deployments in particular.

The first obstacle the Greenham plaintiffs face is money. American law is not cheap, and a starting figure of £20,000 has been quoted. Assuming this is found, problems of jurisdiction will have to be thrashed out. Can British plaintiffs bring hearing such as this in a New York court? And will the court be willing to consider the fundamentals of United States foreign and defence policy - an area which courts are usually nervous about entering? Only if these hurdles can be successfully jumped can the substance of the matter be addressed.

The Greenham plaintiffs have indicated that one important plank of their court platform will be the "laws of war" - that part of international law which relates to the conduct of armed conflict and military occupations. At first sight they might seem to have a very strong case.

The laws of war are long-established and find their main expression in 25-odd currently applicable treaties. One of the central concerns of the laws of war has always been prohibiting the use of weapons and methods of war which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

Thus the 1868 St Petersburg Declaration prohibited the use of explosive bullets because they "uselessly aggravate the sufferings of disabled men, or render their death inevitable". The 1907 Hague Regulations say (Article 22): "The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited." They go on (Article 23) to prohibit the use of poisoned weapons and of arms, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.

Many other treaties have echoed these concerns. The 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibits "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices". This has been held by some to apply by analogy to the use of nuclear weapons. Over one hundred states are now parties to the 1925 protocol, and it has been widely though by no means universally observed.

The idea that the use of a given class of weapons can be prohibited does have a respectable antecedent.

Can a court stop cruise?

Tomorrow, Greenham peace women begin a last-ditch legal effort to stop the deployment of cruise missiles. Adam Roberts looks at the obstacles in their path

Since the Second World War many laws of war treaties have had important implications so far as nuclear weapons are concerned. The 1948 Genocide Convention prohibits a wide variety of acts committed with intent to destroy a national, ethnic or religious group. The four 1949 Geneva Conventions reflect the principle that parties to a conflict should spare the wounded, prisoners of war, and civilians as much as possible from the effects of armed conflict and occupation. Over 150 states are now parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The most recent laws of war treaty, the 1981 Weapons Convention, limits the use of certain conventional weapons, and affords particular protection to civilians. Its preamble not only reasserts the principles about superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering, but also recalls that "it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment".

Existence of some rules can be discerned

All of this can be seen as reinforcing the view that any use of nuclear weapons would be contrary to the laws of war, or even classifiable as a war crime and that preparations for a possible nuclear war, especially the placing of nuclear bases near to centres of civilian population, should be halted.

However, there are many reasons for questioning whether the laws of war can resolve for us all the tangled moral-practical questions raised by the advent of nuclear weapons. Two reasons may be cited. First, the laws of war have never been very successful in addressing directly either the general issue of bombing from the air, or the particular issue of use of nuclear weapons. They have much more to say on less apocalyptic matters, such as the treatment of prisoners or civilians who are in the hands of an adversary.

The main attempt to tackle the issue of bombing, the 1923 Hague Rules of Aerial Warfare, is an admirable and detailed interpretation of customary rules and general principles of the laws of war, but it was never adopted by states in legally binding form. As for the international military tribunals at

Nuremberg and Tokyo after the Second World War, they said many important things about many kinds of war crimes, but they did not address the city-bombing which had been practised by the Allies, least of all the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: an omission which led one judge at the Tokyo tribunal, Mr Justice Pal, to deliver a famous and detailed dissenting judgment.

This failure to tackle the problem posed by nuclear weapons is only too evident in the laws of war conventions concluded since 1945. In that period there have been 10 new agreements, totalling maybe 100,000 words, yet the words "nuclear weapons" do not appear in them. Indeed, in appending signatures to one international agreement, the 1977 Geneva Protocol I on international armed conflicts, both the United Kingdom and the United States went so far as to declare that the protocol neither regulates nor prohibits the use of nuclear weapons.

The idea of limits has proved enduring

In practice, a laws of war approach is compatible with some forms of deterrence - as the history of the 1925 Geneva Protocol shows. The idea that even in an age of nuclear deterrence there must be some clear limits to the use of nuclear weapons has proved very enduring, and finds its most common expression in a demand for no first use of nuclear weapons. Thus a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1981 proclaimed: "States and statesmen that resort first to the use of nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against humanity." This is of course a challenge to Nato's current reliance on possible first use of nuclear weapons in the event of conventional attack - a policy which also involves serious problems of credibility and public acceptability.

The aspects of nuclear deterrence which currently pose the most acute difficulties so far as the laws of war are concerned are the reliance on a strategy of possible first use; the targeting of nuclear weapons on cities; their basing near centres of population; and the long-lasting effects of radiation and radioactive fall-out. In one way or another the cruise missile deployments touch on all these aspects. But we will be very lucky if the aspects are clearly illuminated, let alone definitively answered, in the American court action.

The author is Reader in International Relations at Oxford University, and editor (with Richard Gwelff) of Documents on the Laws of War, Oxford University Press, 1982.

Roger Scruton The orphan culture of Austria

Vienna. The Josephiplatz is enclosed on three sides by the dirty white facade of the old Hofburg, whose plain doors, lifeless windows, and dusty stucco give it the appearance of a backcloth for amateur theatricals. To the casual passer-by this is the least interesting space in Vienna, noteworthy only as a reminder of the modern style and provincial shabbiness of the Habsburg crown.

Behind one of these doors, however, lies the greatest secular interior in Europe - J. B. Fischer von Erlach's Hofbibliothek, a composition at once bursting with vitality and totally at rest, integral in its conception, and also intimate and craftsmanlike in every tiny part. Behind another door is the Spanish Riding School, where horses are made to prance and posture for no other reason than the sheer wonder of it. A third door contains the official apartments, while a fourth opens every Sunday into the West Porch of the Augustinerkirche, where whosoever wishes may participate in the true liturgy of the Roman Church, and hear its meaning echoed by choir and orchestra in the life-giving language of Haydn. To someone who knows what these doors conceal, the Josephiplatz is full of meaning; this shabby box is the outer wrapping of a stupendous culture, in which religion, learning, architecture and music are mingled inextricably, along with the sublime facilities of horsemanship and the petty tragedies of kings.

On October 26 I surveyed this scene from the first floor apartments of the Palais Pallavicini, where cream marble walls, gilded mirrors and Venetian candelabras compete for space above a teak and satinwood parquet. October 26 is a significant day for Austrians, being the anniversary of the departure from their territory of the Soviet "liberator". Certain things still testify to the ten years of occupation. There is the Red Army monument in the Schwabingerplatz, for example, known sarcastically as the Tomb of the Unknown Father - a hideous mass of Stalinist kitsch, which the Austrians are obliged by treaty to conserve. There is also the intense feeling of relief and gratitude, which is rehearsed every year on October 26 and which now forms the substance of Austrian patriotism.

Despite the pressure of modern history, which has confined Austria against its inner logic within the borders of a nation state, Austrian patriotism remains cosmopolitan. In the gorgeous salon of the Palais Pallavicini, the Anton Gindely Prize awarded each year for historical research into the Danube monarchy - was being presented. This national occasion, attended by burghers, hofrats, herr professors and herr doktors, is taken very seriously. For the Gindely Prize is a symbol of faith in Austrian history, and in the cultural and political identity which, despite the unutterable catastrophes of our century, unites the citizens of Vienna with all those whose ancestors were once ruled from the shabby palace on the Josephiplatz. One of the two recipients was of Polish extraction, and was to be

Paul Oestreicher on East Germany's outbreak of religious enthusiasm

How Marx adopted Martin Luther

Mention Martin Luther, and it is a sign of our times that many people will think he was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee, some 15 years ago. Priest and preacher, theologian and teacher, man of the people and man of God, prolific writer and inspired musician, rebel and friend of princes, extremist and affectionate husband and father, all these things and more - Luther was in fact born 500 years ago this week in what is now East Germany.

An intellectual giant bridging the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the scourge of a corrupt papacy, he was both a fearless dissident and a fierce upholder of law and order. For all his intellect, the learned doctor was a man of passion and faith. Moderation was foreign to him.

"If you must sin, then not halfheartedly, *pecca fortiter*, but believe with even greater fervour for it is by God's grace alone that you are saved." That was his central affirmation. It shattered the notion that man can earn God's favour. Even Catholic biographers have now ceased to treat this reform-munk as anything other than an inspired man of God.

If the idea of the national state emerged into public consciousness only after, and largely as a result of the Reformation then Luther was in some real sense the father of the German nation. That has brought him both veneration and abuse. "From Luther to Hitler" was, for a time, a fashionable subject for scholarly discourse by both Nazi and anti-Nazi academics.

When, after 1945, the communist heirs of Marx and Engels took power in Luther's homeland he featured prominently in their catalogue of demons. Had he not told the princes to put down the rebel peasants as ruthlessly as need be? Had he not viciously turned against Thomas Munzer, the liberation theologian of the Peasant Wars? In the socialist pantheon there was to be no place for Luther, a hero both of bourgeois and of fascist Germany. School textbooks identified him clearly as an enemy of the people.

Even so, there was no witchhunt. Luther's statues stayed put. So did many of the streets named after him. In 1967 the Lutheran Church, to which about half the East German population nominally belongs, was permitted modestly to celebrate the 450th anniversary of the outbreak of the Reformation - the nailing of the 95 theses to the parish church's door in Wittenberg. Another decade and the whole scenario had begun to change, when Communist Party leader Erich Honecker was to place himself at the head of the National Luther Committee to prepare for 1983, Luther Jubilee Year.

Latest historical research, the nation was told, had revealed that Luther was not only a father of modern German culture. He had also helped to launch the bourgeois revolution that paved the way for today's workers' and peasants' state. This was rehabilitation on a grand scale. All the classic Luther sites were restored at great expense.



Every conceivable branch of scholarship was set to work to make its contribution. Biographies were commissioned, exhibitions prepared, congresses planned, and postage stamps designed. Many aspects of Luther's personality were ideally suited to today's self-understanding of the German Democratic Republic as the true heir to German history and culture. It was time to bury Luther's reactionary image. His extolling of hard work, of obedience to the state, of praise for military service in defence of peace, all this was now sweet music in the ears of the East German Politburo. The hard currency brought in by American, Scandinavian and West German tourists on the Luther trail would be an added bonus.

The Protestant church leadership reacted to the state's bid for Luther's blessing with mixed feelings. The bishops, who had formed their own jubilee committee, consented to join the state committee only as observers. They claimed the right to invite 1983 distinctively and to celebrate world Christendom to specifically Christian events. Both church and state began their separate festivities in the Wartburg, the medieval castle where Luther in hiding had translated the New Testament.

The Church's celebration reaches its climax today in Eisleben, the town of Luther's birth and death. Both East and West German television will carry the ceremony live. Yesterday in Berlin State Opera Erich Honecker presided at the government's "birthday party". Among the many guests of honour at both sets of celebrations is the Archbishop of Canterbury who will go on to Dresden, the city laid waste by Anglo-American bombing in 1945, to preach in the rebuilt Lutheran Cathedral on Remembrance Sunday.

The Luther Jubilee effectively illustrates the uneasy and yet respectful relationship between the Protestant and the communist leaderships in the GDR. The situation is utterly untypical of most of Eastern Europe where a mixture of persecution and subservience characterizes most aspects of religious life. It is utterly unlike Poland too where the cardinal has potentially more power than the party secretary.



Left: East German poster bearing Luther's words. Above: Cranach's engraving. Top: A contemporary broadsheet

three per cent of the population. The party cannot count on more, but it holds the power. It wants, perhaps even needs, at least some kind of accommodation with the church if not friendship.

This precarious détente falls far short of the friendship at which the *Times* magazine hinted in its Luther Jubilee cover story. It purported to depict "Party secretary Honecker with a cross on his lapel." Neither Christians nor communists would live comfortably with that kind of gesture. The man in the picture is not Honecker at all but Erfurt's Lutheran Dean who happens to be a stern critic of both eastern and western totalitarianism. The church's pacifist tendencies are a sore point, and not the only one, between church and state. In the words of Klaus Gysi, Secretary of State for Church Affairs, relations between the two are based "not on friendship but on reasonableness".

Perhaps the East German church's most telling comment on the Luther Jubilee is made in one of its posters. The pedestal of a Luther statue stands empty, without the man. Under it is a quote from Luther: "Above all things, fear, love and trust God." The state may celebrate the man. But the man points us to God.

Richard North A green and peasant land

I have three children and they will, I suppose, have to earn their own living sometime as the year 2000 looms into view. What on earth will they do? If you believe like myself that we will not have eradicated massive, permanent unemployment by then, you will wonder what we can do to find more niches for people who want to work for a living.

Like most people, I imagine that the future will provide something for people prepared to enter into an unholy alliance with machines, such as bankers and accountants, blinking at their VDUs.

But suppose my children - or others - are not born engineers or entrepreneurs? Suppose they are the sort of mild-mannered, hard-working, skilful people who would like a stable sort of a job to do, in which they could display quiet dedication to a job well done?

Nothing made, no job performed, by such people will be able to compete on price with the high-tech product churned out mechanically. Luddites will turn out to have been right all along.

I propose the creation of the New Peasant. Ever since Cobbett saw so clearly that the British middle and upper classes were up to no good when they crushed the peasants we have had cause to mourn the peculiar way in which the decencies of the feudal system were swept away along with its indecencies. We fell prey, he saw, to the world in which the relations of employer and employee were mediated entirely by wages and each was discharged of obligation to the other.

Besides cooperatives, in which people group together to share risk and profit, why shouldn't we discover a new, proper relationship between the owner of capital or land, and the worker who makes something of them?

Several sorts of business would make a good example, one of them hinted at by John May's letter to *The Times* (September 12). Good forestry is only marginally profitable these days: the better the forestry the less immediately profitable it is. Coppicing, the ancient craft of cropping a woodland so that it produced everything from broom handles to building timber, could allow wood products to compete with plastic and concrete, but only if the taxman, the landowner and the

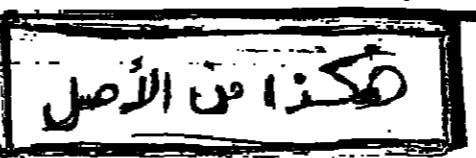
rewarded for a book about Stanislaw Madzyski, a statesman from the Polish region of the Habsburg Empire. Two musicians had been commanded; they were also Polish, and played only Polish music, including Szymanowski's self-consciously folkish nocturne for violin and piano. The address was given by a Polish professor named Bartoszewski on the topic of "Patriotism Today". It is difficult to imagine such an expression of patriotic sentiment outside Austria to imagine, say, a gathering of Spanish dignitaries, assembled for a national festival, in which a prize is presented to a Dutch-born author for a book about Dutch statesmen, and in which the ears are assailed, first by difficult Dutch music, and then by a lecture from a Dutch professor on the international character of the patriotic urge.

Professor Bartoszewski touched every Austrian heart, however, as he described the difference between the nationalism which nearly destroyed Europe, and the patriotism which has so far preserved it. For the nationalist the individual is nothing, and the people everything; for the patriot, the individual is everything, even though bound by an indefeasible duty to his people, place and time. Listening to this Polish spokesman for Habsburg values, I felt how far the work of restoration had proceeded, how much of that old reverence for local custom and general law had been revived, and how premature was the title of the great book - *Die Welt von Gestern* (The World of Yesterday) - in which Stefan Zweig lamented what he supposed to be his final passing.

The prize-giving began, and the Austrians took over. Their nervous humour, and their sly digs at political rivals, showed that they were party men, for whom Austrian patriotism is a matter less of sentiment than of policy. True patriotism lies above politics, and no mere party can appropriate it without destroying it. In Austria, however, despite all the efforts of restoration that have raised laws and institutions still breathing from their temporary grave, it is the party, and not the country, that is the major focus of public life and attention.

The Palais Pallavicini bears a name redolent of Habsburg catholicity. Confronted by its empty rooms, the visitor is impressed with a sense that they speak for the whole of Austria: refined, liberal tolerant, but belonging to no one. Austrian culture cries out for the spirit of ownership. It wishes above all, to belong to someone, someone other than, and higher than, a political party. Only then will patriotism find its true focus. Every Austrian knows this, but he has been persuaded to deny what he feels; persuaded to think that monarchy is somehow outmoded, atavistic, the enemy, rather than the only begotten, of cosmopolitan ties.

It is surely time for the Austrians to cast off those Enlightenment superstitions, and to do what their still living institutions require. Besides, they have their opportunity. Otto von Habsburg is an astute and experienced politician, an intelligent observer of European politics; he even writes for *The Salisbury Review*. What more could they want.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

GETTING ON WITH THE JOB

If the world listened to the luminaries of the CBI yesterday whingeing on about the government and the economy, it might have been forgiven for thinking that the British economy is still in a very poor shape, and apparently without hope. Many of the delegates seemed to be imbued with such a pessimistic pessimism that it is a surprise they are still in business at all, let alone with time to spare to go to Glasgow to take part in CBI debates. Pessimism apart, they must be ignorant of the following facts; and, if they are, how can we expect the rest of the world to know any better?

There is no such encircling gloom for the British economy. Britain will achieve a higher growth rate in 1983 than any other member of the EEC. It has the lowest rate of public borrowing in the Community. It is below the average rate of price inflation. It is only one per cent above the average rate of unemployment with Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands, far in excess, and the current trend looking even more favourable.

It is sad to see so many businessmen, even after four years of a Thatcher government, still collecting together to make calls on the government to "do something" about unemployment. What the government can do about unemployment is to reduce the rate of inflation and work towards the achievement of price stability. It is up to businessmen to take advantage of the general environment thus created. Some of the less vocal members of the business community seem to be doing so, to

judge by some other facts which also escaped yesterday's rhetoric. Unemployment is often portrayed as a dead weight of humanity within the population. It is far from that. Though there is a hard core of long-term unemployed, there is enormous labour activity for the rest. Listening to yesterday's delegates, one would not know that 1,000 new jobs are created every day in the manufacturing sector; that 300,000 people leave the unemployed register every month, most of them for new jobs; that 25,000 people find a new job every day of every week of the year; that 10,000 new companies are being created every month. Each year the economy sees six million people changing jobs, which includes some take-up from the unemployment register.

This autumn the trends are even more satisfactory. In the south east, one third more school leavers are finding jobs than last year and vacancies for school leavers are at least 40 per cent up on last year's figure.

A delegate yesterday complained that, while politicians debated what should be done to the British economy, "British industry is bleeding to death". It is a strange kind of haemorrhage which involves an annual transfusion from the taxpayer of £3,500 million pounds in subsidy and current grants, capital grants of £360 million, and copious subsidies by extension through money paid out to agriculture, housing and defence contracts. But there is more to this spoon-feeding than that. The Youth Training Scheme, which is proving now to be an enormous success, will provide

trained manpower for British industry at a cost to the taxpayer of more than £2,000 million per annum. In West Germany, industrial training costs £7,500 million pounds per annum and it is the employers there who pay. If the CBI was really representative of the whole tone of British industry, that would be depressing indeed, since the message which would go out to the world would damage the climate of optimism which is a necessary factor in stimulating investment and which is beginning to show signs of encouragement. That kind of business confidence requires a firm expectation that inflation will continue to be brought down, which can only be achieved by persistence in government.

Fortunately the CBI is not representative of British industry as a whole. We do not hear much about the sustained growth in employment among small businesses which has occurred throughout the recession; nor about the continued growth in productivity of manufacturing which dispels earlier fears that previous productivity gains would be once and for all. Perhaps the pessimism prevalent at the CBI yesterday sprang from the older industries which have been too conditioned by feather-bedding from the tax payer. They must find it hard to break out of the convenient cant of corporatist thinking. From the figures available however, it is clear that there are many other business men who are not so hide-bound, nor so pessimistic, and are just getting on with the job.

ONE IN THE EYE FOR THE GENERALS

Turkey continues its tradition of not fitting easily into the categories of other people's political thoughts. If this is democracy, why was the people's choice of representatives so narrowly and arbitrarily restricted by administrative measures, taken in violation of the constitution by the very regime which drew up that constitution and earnestly, not to say insistently, recommended it to the people only a year ago? But, if this is dictatorship, how is it that the people have been able to make a choice which is not the one recommended to them by the regime, and which has caused that regime serious embarrassment if not humiliation?

Clearly it is neither fish nor fowl, let alone good red herring. An example of the latter species would be the suggestion that the whole thing is an elaborately contrived confidence trick by a regime all along determined to pursue Mr Ozal's monetarist policies and skilfully obtaining spurious popular mandate for them by passing him off as an opposition leader. Whoever thinks that has surely not understood the mentality of the Turkish officer. A man like General Kenan Evren does not become President of the Republic in order to make himself a kind of lightning conductor for popular resentment. He expects to speak to the people with authority, and does not expect that authority to be ignored or flouted.

As so often in human affairs,

the blunder theory provides a more plausible explanation than the conspiracy theory. Turkey is at present ruled by a group of generals who were brought up to believe that democracy is a good thing, and who know that that belief is shared by those with whom they wish to align themselves in international affairs, but who have rather little understanding of what democracy really involves. These generals wish to keep "democracy" firmly under their own supervision.

Last year they secured a seven-year presidential mandate, with extensive powers, for their leader, General Evren. This year they intended to secure a parliamentary majority for a party headed by another of their number, retired general Turgut Sunalp. To ensure this they firmly disqualified from competing any political leader who seemed likely to attract a large popular following. But some opposition was needed, to avoid the charge of a one party state. A retired civil servant of mild socialist democracy views, Mr Necdet Calp, was encouraged to form a "populist party" to collect some of their former left wing votes; and Mr Turgut Ozal, the technocrat who had run the austerity phase of the new regime's economic policy, was allowed to form a "motherland party" to canvass his neo liberal doctrine.

What the generals failed to foresee was that Mr Ozal who

had started applying his economic remedies as under secretary to Mr Demirel in 1979-80 and who by 1982 had reduced the rate of inflation from 107 to 21 per cent, would, in the enforced absence of any direct continuator of Mr Demirel's Justice Party, be more attractive to conservative voters than the colourless disciplinary figure of Mr Sunalp, while also picking up a number of liberal votes simply because he appeared less directly sponsored by the regime than either of his rivals. The bandwagon effect deduced, which General Evren's ill-judged intervention on Friday may have accelerated rather than impeded.

The resulting situation is awkward for almost everyone. The regime has got a parliament, and presumably has to appoint a government, not of its choosing. Mr Ozal, if he becomes Prime Minister, will have to work with a president who has publicly branded him a liar, on the basis of a popular mandate achieved more by default than by free choice. Turkey's allies, who know that Mr Ozal is a competent and courageous economic manager, will on the whole wish him well notwithstanding that his democratic credentials may be unconvincing. What they must hope is that his election will accelerate Turkey's progress towards genuine democracy and respect for human rights. It is no use pretending that that has yet happened.

THEIR MEN IN HAVANA

The American intervention in Grenada was a set-back for Havana, but an even greater blow for Moscow. Although President Castro ensured that the Cuban casualties he welcomed back from Grenada had more publicity than the thousands of others killed and wounded in Cuba's military involvements elsewhere, it is harder than ever to see what benefit the people of Cuba are supposed to gain from maintaining their considerable military presence overseas: 18,000 troops in Angola, 13,000 in Ethiopia, 2,000 in Nicaragua and hundreds more in Mozambique, South Yemen and other Third World countries.

Indeed the greatest enthusiasm for Cuban intervention in such a wide range of trouble spots is to be found not in Havana, but in the Kremlin. The latest annual of the Moscow Institute of International Affairs praises Cuba for sending military contingents to Angola and Ethiopia "at the request of the governments of these countries to help them defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity". Cuba has sent "tens of thousands of builders, medical workers and other specialists" to many developing countries and "has come out in support of the patriotic forces of El Salvador". Cubans have a military service of three years and most specialists sent overseas can drop their spades or stethoscopes for a Kalashnikov when ordered to defend the claimed achievements of revolutionary regimes. The Soviet leaders rely on

Cuba to perform this important role in areas where a large Soviet military presence would cause a major East-West confrontation; they see the Cubans as an intrinsic part of their "world socialist system". In a front-page editorial devoted to the anniversary of the October Revolution, *Red Star*, the newspaper of the Soviet armed forces, speaks of those countries which are "closely combined in the socialist community, united in ideology and aims". In full accordance with this doctrine of "socialist internationalism" East Germany and Czechoslovakia are preparing sites for Soviet missiles while Cubans use Soviet weapons on several continents. Aid. But the cost is high. In return for sugar which the USSR scarcely needs, Cuba receives a vast range of valuable Soviet exports, including machinery, oil and basic foodstuffs. Moscow has allowed Cuba to run an annual trade deficit of several hundred million roubles.

Now the Cubans have been expelled from Grenada, as have Soviet diplomats and other allied nationals. Even worse for Moscow is the growing recognition that American intervention met with the approval of the Grenadians, contradicting Soviet claims that all patriotic forces continue to oppose the United States aggressors. Headlines in *Pravda* last week proclaiming that "Grenada should be free" had a distinctly ironic ring. Fulfilling their obligations to socialist internationalism,

Soviet troops are waging war against the hostile population of Afghanistan; although repeatedly reinforced and supported by increased air strikes on Afghan villages, they are unable to crush resistance. Both interventions were widely condemned, but the similarity stops there.

In size of territory and population Grenada may seem insignificant, but in terms of Soviet influence in the Caribbean and Central America the loss of the tiny island may prove much more than a temporary set-back for the USSR. Pro-Washington forces in the region will be encouraged, while those who have looked to the "world socialist system" for help should realise that it is neither the inevitable future of all mankind nor the source of a better life here and now. President Reagan must show that his decisive but controversial action has indeed benefited the people of Grenada, and in this Britain too has an important part to play.

Of course the West has more to offer the developing countries than the USSR or Cuba. Yet economic aid must be applied effectively, not to prop up corrupt regimes but to encourage trust in democratic pluralism and to prove that there is a sound alternative to the violent revolution widely promoted by Cuba. The US marines are already leaving Grenada. It is high time the President Castro brought his boys home too; there is more than enough for them to do in Cuba.

Law and the Monroe Doctrine

From Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC
Sir, As the status of law is dependent upon acceptability of custom and practice Lord Home of The Hirsel (November 4) was wholly justified in stigmatising public international law as "immature and defective". It is immature because it has failed to work out any system of regulation for requests for armed intervention by heads of states. It is defective because the free world operates one set of rules and the Soviet block another. Hence the problem.

Requests for armed intervention by heads of state could lead to the free world and the Soviets sliding into mutual annihilation. The relevancy of public international law is relegated to the onus of justifying breaches committed on grounds of "strategic necessity" and to the scant utility of having some rules of conduct which are breached, rather than having no rules of conduct at all.

Is it not of urgent consequence (as was pointed out by Lord Soames and Lord Gladwyn in the debate on Grenada) that all members of the Alliance should seek to adopt a common approach at all events to

the latest manifestation of Monroe Doctrine? If the principles of public international law are to regain efficacy it is not also essential that there should be general acceptability? Are the traditional channels of diplomacy powerless for all time to secure concessions restraining Soviet penetration in exchange for the advantages of greater security?

Perhaps one day a positive benefit which transcends the disputed merits of the intervention may be derived from the lesson of Grenada?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CAMPBELL OF ALLOWAY,
1 Harcourt Buildings,
Temple, EC4,
November 5.

International airport in Grenada

From the Managing Director of Plessey Airports Limited
Sir, I do not know what Lt-Col Cave's qualifications are to write on international airport design and construction matters, but his letter that appeared in your issue of November 4 contains so many inaccuracies that I feel compelled, as managing director of the British company having a major involvement in the construction of Point Salines airport, to acquaint your readers with at least those facts that relate to matters he raised.

The four storage tanks were manufactured and installed on the airfield by a Cuban company. The two smaller tanks, with a capacity of 250,000 US gallons, would contain aviation fuel to be pumped ashore through a pipeline from tankers moored in the bay. Having originally specified this system for landing aviation fuel, the Grenadian authorities subsequently decided to install two larger tanks with a capacity of 750,000 US gallons to supplement the island's meagre storage capacity for motor fuels.

Had this airport been designed as a military facility, then positioning the country's strategic reserves of fuel above ground would have been an act of unbelievable stupidity. It has been suggested the runway length is excessive for civil use. However, the following factors determine take-off distance: design, temperature and altitude, aircraft type and weight and route distances. If an operator intends to fly a Boeing 747 aircraft from Grenada to Europe, then 9,000 ft. which is the length that has been built, is the minimum length of runway required, regardless of frequency.

The decision was deemed so to replace the tiny airport at Pearls on the north-east coast of Grenada and to act as a diversion facility for Trinidad and other islands at that end of the Caribbean. Within the Lesser Antilles eight islands of

similar size to Grenada have comparable or larger runways than the Point Salines airport.

Tour operators would not usually contemplate off-loading a complete jumbo load of passengers on one island, but would follow the example of the major airlines in serving several Caribbean destinations on one schedule.

Tourist accommodation on the island is limited, but many Americans use Grenada to embark on yachting holidays. At the time of the coup the Holiday Inn was on the point of reopening, but entrepreneurs were holding back from developing new hotels until the means of delivering tourists to the island had been established. An independent forecast prepared by Canadian consultants in 1980 predicted over half a million passengers passing through Point Salines by the year 2000.

As a point of fact IATA (International Air Transport Association) is not responsible for setting standards for civil airports. These standards are a national responsibility and are based on criteria formulated by the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the US Federal Aviation Authority and our own Civil Aviation Authority. Point Salines airport is being built to satisfy both ICAO and FAA standards.

As for who would use the airport, the local airline, LIAT, was committed to transfer its services from Pearls and five international airlines, which I am not at liberty to name, had been discussing the possibility of including Grenada in their schedules. Yours faithfully,
D. S. COLLIER, Managing Director,
Plessey Airports Limited,
Addlestone,
Weybridge,
Surrey,
November 4.

Banking charges

From Mr. J. W. M. Fordham
Sir, The Big Five banks, led by NatWest, appear to be determined to reduce their number of depositors and to discourage new clients by introducing yet again higher banking charges. This is working totally against the best interests of the country, which is to have all employees paid by credit transfer so that industry and commerce can be more efficient and competitive.

Perhaps certain banks should look at their efficiency before we all transfer to the Giro, Co-op, or a few others, to obtain the free banking we have received for many years. It has always been very much to the banks' advantage to look after our money and I have seen no lack of profit in the past few years to justify a move which will slow down the functioning of British industry. Yours faithfully,
JOHN FORDHAM,
3 Priory Lane,
Bracknell,
Berkshire,
November 3.

Pension arrangements

From Mr. A. G. Fathers
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Martin Paterson (October 27) describes a final salary scheme as "a form of insurance relying on a pooled fund to meet its commitments" and "backed by the employer". In fact it relies upon the contributions of all those paying into the fund who, because of redundancy or other reasons for leaving, do not stay to enjoy the fruits of their investment and salary sacrifice.

Sadly, more and more executives are finding out the hard way the disadvantages of not having their own individual fund. In my own experience, out of six directors who served on the board of a subsidiary company within a large conglomerate only one has any chance of receiving his full pension at normal retirement age. By comparison with the problem of not getting a pension at all, or at least getting a very inadequate pension, the problem raised by Mr Paterson of retiring at a time of low inflation looms very small. The best advice to any reasonably paid executive in the private sector is to have his own pension fund. Yours faithfully,
A. G. FATHERS,
Executive Director,
Larkfield Management Consultancy,
11a Lower Bridge Street,
Chester,
October 28.

Life of housing

From Lord Raglan
Sir, While I wholly agree with Mr John Perry, of the Royal Town Planning Institute (October 20) that it is false economy to skimp house maintenance, his view that houses grow obsolete with age is one I hoped had gone out over a decade ago.

Up to that time, not only had thousands of expensively replaced houses been condemned for want of something as cheap to install as a damp course, but whole streets of good houses were being destroyed on the principle that buildings have a "life" and these ones looked old.

Perhaps the majority of farm-houses in this country are between 30 and 40 years old. Northwards in Herefordshire they and timber-framed cottages come even older. Houses do not wear out; in fact it can be said with confidence that the older the house the sounder it is likely to be.

Therefore Mr Perry need not, I think, be concerned about how to replace houses built in the 1880s which as it happens was a period of particularly high-quality building. Any construction faults such houses may have had will long ago have been discovered and dealt with. However, as Mr Switzer (October 25) has mentioned, the same unfortunately cannot yet be said of dwellings built since the last war, many of which still need rectification, some of it expensive.

A number of these will not, I suppose, survive 100 years. But given normal maintenance and suitable modernisation, those Victorian houses are likely to be giving good service then, with a prospect of many more years of it to come. Yours faithfully,
RAGLAN,
Cefnilla, Usk, Gwent,
October 25.

Farm tenancies

From Mr R. B. K. Dyott
Sir, I entirely endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr Peter Tromper and others (November 1) concerning farm tenancies. As a landowner who has reluctantly had to participate in joint ventures to avoid creating tenancies, I can confirm that there is absolutely no incentive whatsoever in the Agricultural Holdings Bill which would in any way induce me to consider granting a tenancy instead. I am, Sir, yours etc,
R. B. K. DYOTT,
Freedford Manor,
Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Unsatisfactory test in Nilsen case

From Professor Nigel D. Walker
Sir, The definition of diminished responsibility in the 1957 Act is certainly unsatisfactory, as Mr Nicholson-Lord's article of November 5 ("The mass killings that put psychiatry on trial") says. Proposals for improving it have been made from time to time, including those of the Butler Committee in 1975, which still await implementation.

The basic problem, however, is this. Both the defence of insanity and that of diminished responsibility (d.r.) require the jury to be persuaded of two things, not one: first, that at the relevant time the defendant was suffering from "disease of the mind" (in modern parlance "mental disorder") or in the case of d.r. "abnormality of mind". There can be no doubt that the minds of Nilsen and Sutcliffe were abnormal. But the jury must also be persuaded that the "disease of the mind" or the "abnormality" had certain consequences. In the case of d.r. these are defined as "substantial impairment of his mental responsibility for his acts..."

The phrase is shockingly drafted; but behind it lay the sensible intention that the defendant should benefit if, and only if, his self-control or his awareness of what he was doing or his appreciation of its wrongness was diminished, and diminished to a "substantial" extent. Thus a person might have very abnormal desires and yet have sufficient "mental responsibility" to be excluded from the definition of d.r.

The man in the street may assume that desires so abnormal as Nilsen's or Sutcliffe's automatically imply diminished responsibility, but the law does not.

I am etc,
NIGEL WALKER,
As from King's College,
Cambridge,
November 5.

Dual key doubts

From Professor R. T. Booth
Sir, I am incredulous at the importance which is being attached in many quarters to the apparent success which might result if a "dual-key" system was incorporated in the cruise missile fire-control mechanisms. It is virtually impossible to design a safety device which is incapable of being defeated or misused if there is sufficient incentive. If we cannot trust the Americans not to launch cruise missiles without the agreement of the British Prime Minister, what confidence could we have that they will not incorporate mechanisms which will allow them to override the dual-key system if it suited their convenience? Yours faithfully,
RICHARD T. BOOTH,
Department of Environmental and Occupational Health,
Gosta Green,
Birmingham,
November 1.

The Booker prize

From Mr Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson
Sir, Controversy is always an excellent thing, so why indeed not for books? Claire Tomalin in her letter (November 2) criticises Neil Lyndon's article about the Booker prize. Mr Lyndon can defend himself, but my reading of his piece did not give me the impression that he was denouncing the idea of the Booker prize, but merely some of the media shenanigans surrounding it.

I agree with her that anything which helps promote books is to be welcomed, and we have always warmly supported any Booker Marketing Council enterprise in this area. But I fear that I was not pulling Mr Lyndon's leg. Why should not publishers give some care and thought to the books which they submit for a prize, and indeed why should they not make a semi-educated guess at what any jury, or any member of that jury, might like? The publisher may guess wrong, but it seems a harmless enough game, at the very least. And, who knows, he might be right.

Severn bridge

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS
Sir, I liked the letter (November 5) from the Managing Director of H.T.V. (High Tonnage Vehicles?) Ltd, exhorting business motorists to use the train "... more expensive but quicker" if parking areas were expanded and profitable for BR to increase existing services. Noble and laudable sentiments, applicable just as convincingly to heavy lorries which, weight for weight, cause probably more damage to bridges and roads than passenger cars. Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
Brasenose College,
Oxford.

Dressing down

From Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin
Sir, As one of the assessors who selected the design for the statue of Lord Mountbatten it is perhaps my responsibility to reply to Mr Ludovic Kennedy's letter of November 3. Mr Kennedy asks when Lord Mountbatten might have been seen wearing binoculars, signalites, the Carter star and the Order of Merit all at the same time. The short answer is on board her Majesty's Yacht Britannia at her Majesty's silver jubilee review of the Fleet in 1977, when in addition he was wearing his medals and sword. There may have been other occasions, but I can vouch for that one. The maquette that Mr Belsky submitted to the assessors showed Lord Mountbatten with binoculars; this we all liked; it conveyed the man of action image. Among his

to suffer the evidence as presented. One may ask to what purpose; to what effect; why? Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM ROBERTSON,
Institute of Psychiatry,
De Crespigny Park,
Denmark Hill, SE5,
November 5.

From Mr Alastair Laing
Sir, David Nicholson-Lord's article today (November 5) on the Nilsen trial presents it as an illustration of the doubtful standing of psychiatry as an aid to the forensic debate over a mass-murderer's responsibility for his acts.

Confusion rests, however, not with psychiatry but with the law. Not only is Nicholson-Lord perfectly correct in pointing out that psychiatrists are being required to give evidence in relation to a concept - "such abnormality of mind as substantially impairs mental responsibility" - produced by lawyers rather than psychiatrists, but the whole notion of "responsibility" for one's acts has been eroded by the gradual substitution of "liability" for retribution in the penal system.

Forensic procedures concerned with establishing the presence or absence of *mens rea* thus have courts taking evidence from those whose business it is to establish the presence or absence of a pathological condition - which is a very different thing - prior to the passing of a sentence (in the case of *mens rea* being established) governed by an uneasy compromise between notions of retribution and a quite different set of criteria.

The logical concomitant of a legal system built on the concept of *mens rea* is a retributive penal system: in establishing that an accused was guilty whilst of sound mind, a court is simultaneously declaring his capacity for punishment.

A rehabilitative system, by contrast, assumes a disorder in the case of someone found guilty and its only concern, in passing sentence, should be whether the convicted person would respond better to the deterrent effect of incarceration or to therapeutic treatment under restraint.

Where both psychiatry and rehabilitation fail the law in the case of otherwise rational mass-murderers, such as Sutcliffe and Nilsen, is that the deeds are the only reliable evidence for the condition; and whilst this puts psychiatrists into the curious position - not wished on any other form of expert witness, such as criminal pathologists - of appearing by the very act of diagnosis to preempt the verdict of the court as to the issue of responsibility, it makes any idea of verifiable rehabilitation inconceivable.

So long as the concept of *mens rea* remains at the core of our legal system the courts would do better to adopt the second of David Nicholson-Lord's alternatives and not call upon psychiatry at all. Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR LAING,
144½ Sinclair Road, W14,
November 5.

IBM's new home computer has at last been launched

The Peanut comes out of its shell

In the end the Peanut rumours were almost right. IBM's first home computer, announced last Tuesday after the most intense advance speculation in the history of the industry, matched the final predictions quite closely.

They got the correct name. Peanut (IBM's internal code name) emerged from its official shell as the Personal Computer Junior, abbreviated horribly to PCjr.

Its price and specification were on target: \$669 for the basic model with 64k RAM but no external data storage, printer or screen, and \$1,269 for an enhanced 128k version with one floppy disk drive.

And its novel feature did indeed turn out to be a cordless keyboard for use up to 20 feet away from the control unit. It communicates by infrared signals, like remote-control television.

The main surprise did not concern PCjr itself but its delayed availability. IBM will

not have supplies in the shops before Christmas. The computer will be on show at more than 1,000 dealers and IBM product centres in the United States next month, but volume deliveries will not begin there until next spring.

The company is not saying when PCjr might cross the Atlantic. But, if the IBM PC is a precedent, we shall not see it officially in Europe before late next year (with a less American name, one hopes). As with the PC, there are bound to be some unofficial "grey" imports before then, though buyers should remember that the models on sale in the US work with American and not European television standards.

All the analysts expect PCjr to devastate the existing home computer companies, which are already battered by severe price-cutting (see Geoffrey Ellis's article), just as the PC dominated the market for professional personal computers.

The fact that IBM is missing

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

the Christmas rush may give the competition a short breathing space, though its announcement may now chill the whole market if tens of thousands of home computer buyers decide to defer their purchases until they can get PCjr. The company is following normal industry practice but not its own recent procedure by announcing a product well before anyone can buy it - think of Apple's Lisa, launched in January and available last summer. IBM's dominance of the industry means that its announcements have far more impact on the market than anyone else's. But the US government settled its anti-trust action against IBM two years ago, and such arguments are out of fashion there today.

Looking solely at the hard-

ware, PCjr seems very expensive compared to some of its competitors, such as the Commodore 64 which offers similar performance for less than a third the price. Of course that is not the whole story. IBM's marketing prowess will be important, though it has no experience selling a mass consumer product. But the vital ingredient in PCjr's success will be IBM's image, not just for reliability but as the standard company for all levels of computing. Equipped with a floppy disk and the DOS 2.1 operating system, PCjr can share data and programs with IBM's more expensive personal computers.

The other major announcement last Tuesday came from Inmos, Britain's state-backed microchip company. Its transistor, the ultra-fast "computer on a chip", is one of the electronics industry's few products that really deserve to be called revolutionary.

But, unlike IBM's non-revolutionary PCjr, the transistor is not certain to succeed. For a start, its technical development is not yet quite complete. Inna Barron, UK managing director of Inmos, said last week that the company had separate prototypes of the three main elements of the transistor - processor, memory and communications - but it had not yet finally integrated them on a single chip. Although tests at Inmos indicated that that last step will not be a problem, there must still be some doubt about it.

More important than the technical uncertainty, however,



Inna Barron... enough resources

must be the question of whether Inmos has the manufacturing and marketing resources to promote such a novel product within an industry which - however fast-growing - is suspicious of technology revolutions. And if the computer-on-a-chip approach does take off, Inmos may suffer the fate of many industrial pioneers, even those who believe themselves well protected by patents: being overtaken by second or third-comers.

All things to all men - and used by a King

by Rex Malik

The King is having one... in fact, he is going to have two - one in the Palace and one in his office. The Prime Minister will have one, and so will each member of the Cabinet. They already have the predecessor system, IVS 3, which they use to keep track of events and news.

The country is Belgium, where the monarch is constitutionally active, which gives the manufacturer an almost dream reference sale. The workstation fit for a king won the British Computing Society "Computing" annual award for "the best application of computer technology" last month. Apart from a couple of applications in the UK, about which little has been publicly said (one is with British Gas, the other with Scottish Air Traffic Control) it is being formally and more generally introduced to the British market later this month by John Alvey, technology director of British Telecom, after whom the Alvey Directorate is named.

The station is called the Excom 100 communications centre, a full-colour all-purpose intelligent workstation, and is the product of Aregon International, the BTG-owned company best known for its videotex (viewdata) business systems.

It arises from the Cyclops remote electronic blackboard project, originally initiated by the Open University in the mid-1970s. It is so priced that, as Aregon's marketing push begins, it could well play havoc with the plans of many com-

puter manufacturers to go on selling special purpose digital terminals and workstations.

For what Aregon has built is an almost "all-things-to-all-men" digital electronic workstation. It has taken an originally monochrome device, and added a wide range of facilities as well as colour.

The workstation is so advanced that in one application it has been sold as the user device in a remote teaching

write and draw on the screen. For £300 more you can add a digitizing tablet, about the size of a desk ink blotter. You can put a piece of paper on this tablet and write or draw, store data, send it to people, and still have a record on the paper that you can separately file, take away or throw away.

But that's not all it can do. You can store eight or nine pages of handwritten scribble locally, or 200-300 pages of typewritten text. Add the IVS 3 system and those scribbles can be converted into graphs and charts automatically.

To say that its functions are varied is to make an understatement. It can be used to access almost any database, including videotex databases, of both alphanumeric and alphanumeric standards, and can then also display text in a standard 80-character form.

It is a work station for an electronic mail system and an electronic messaging system, and a group can be connected together for remote conferencing.

It also has automatic dialling facilities. You can load the workstation from any standard cassette taperecorder, or down load to such a recorder any images, and if you want to add a printer, there is a port to take one.

About all it lacks is a powerful local processing facility. But in business use it will probably be linked to a mainframe or other computer for access to databases anyway.

Texas ends home micro production

The home micro is leaving problems, writes Geoffrey Ellis. The biggest blow to the market is the cessation of all home micro activity by Texas Instruments, who reported a \$110.8m loss in its last trading quarter almost all attributable to its stake in home computers represented by the aging TI 99/4A micro.

Despite a series of price cuts, the machine never caught the public imagination, and pro-

duction ceased at the beginning of November.

Texas will carry out its commitment to service the machines, and may make facilities available to third parties who wish to continue to manufacture TI cartridges. The company intends to offer some price protection to dealers left holding stock, but for the user who has spent hard-earned pounds on the machine the future is rather bleak.

Coming in the same week as the Texas bombshell was the announcement by toy manufacturer Mattel that it was to sever its links with the recently launched Aquarius home machine, now on offer at £50 - probably the cheapest conventional colour sound micro on the market.

The manufacturers Radofin will take over distribution and promise that developments will continue.

More important than the technical uncertainty, however,

All quiet on the radiopager front

For those infuriated by the squawking of radio pagers help is at hand, writes Geoffrey Ellis. With the launch of the Word Pager, the messages are now silent and move across an LCD screen, staying in the pager's memory until either recalled and read, or cancelled. It has been introduced by Digital Paging Systems (UK) and provides the first service in the UK able to receive alphanumeric messages.

The sender of the message calls in to a central number and gives a message, which can be a combination of up to 80 numbers and characters; an operator keys in the message to a computer keyboard, which processes it into a series of electronic impulses that are then transmitted to the recipient's pocket-pager by way of a microwave link.

On receipt of the message, either a small warning beep can be triggered, or it will be held in memory until actioned. The system weighing only five ounces, is at present only available in the London area but, using the Motorola-built receivers, Digital plans a national network soon.

With new additions to its Power Systems range of business software just announced, Oxticon is planning to open a West End training centre for purchasers of its systems. The new centre, due to open in the New Year, will enable up to 20 customers at one time to gain the essential hands-on experience from resident experts.

A series of evening computer training sessions has been launched by Micromark, using London hotels. The sessions will cover a variety of applications, such as database management, payroll, and word processing.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

relations through detailed invoices, and a reduction in manual effort. "Accurate project budget monitoring is also possible," he added, "because our invoices not only show totals for each category, but also each item of expenditure in its relevant category."

There are smiling faces these days among manufacturers of semiconductor chips. The popularity of the personal computer has created a huge new market for the chips which will grow almost threefold in Europe over the next five years.

According to Motorola, a leading manufacturer of microprocessors, memories and other devices, European producers of personal computers are using \$62-million-worth of semiconductors this year. By 1985, the value of their chip purchases will have grown to \$240 million.

Dedy Saban, Motorola's director of semiconductor marketing for Europe, said in London that apart from Britain the PC boom has not started yet on this side of the Atlantic. "I'm very optimistic," he commented, but with a reference to the expected shake-out among PC manufacturers he added, "You have to be careful who you do business with."

Sperry's MAPPER, an applications system which allows computer end-users to create their own programs is now being offered as part of the on-line service operated by the West London bureau, Financial Data Services (FDS). Until now, MAPPER users have been organisations with their own mainframe computer facility.

The service is expected to appeal to small and medium-sized organisations which previously have not been able to justify MAPPER economically. "We believe that our MAPPER service will allow any user to break their data processing bottleneck and have large-machine performance without the need to acquire programming skills," said Mike Nixon, chairman of FDS.

UK Events
Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 18.
Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London November 8-10.
Home Computer Exhibition, Dublin, November 9-13.
Personal Computer & Leisure Technology Exhibition - HOMETECH, Bristol Exhibition Centre, November 11-13.
Malvern Micros Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcs, November 12.
Manchester Apple Village, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 13-16.
COMPEC London, Olympia, November 15-18.
Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16.
Mamberside Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Clonmel, November 20.
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26.
Micro Computing in Engineering, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1, November 30.
BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11.
Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.
Which Computer? Show, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, January 17-20.

Overseas Events
Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24.
Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25.
Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2.

The Eagle Spirit XL portable

Any small business thinking of moving its records on to a micro continues to be spoiled for choice, and two newcomers to the British market look like making selection of a machine even harder. They are those of Eagle Computers from the US, and Fujitsu of Japan.

"We aim to nibble at the ankles of IBM," said Ronald Mickwee, Eagle's president, speaking at the launch of his company's new IBM-compatible computers, the Eagle PC, which is a low-cost 16-bit machine. The range is to be distributed in the UK, France, and The Netherlands by Geveke Electronics.

The new Japanese contender is named FM7, offering a low-cost entry to micros for the small business. Fujitsu is also seeking compatibility with IBM, and its 16-bit machine gives that facility.

Charging for computer time has been made quicker and more effective with a project accounting and invoicing system developed by IMI Computing, writes Roger Woolnough. Internal computer installations can use the system to bill their in-house customers, or bureaux can use it to invoice customers.

The areas covered include staff time and machine time related to a particular project or service sector, with a full breakdown of costs if required. David Williamson, managing director of IMI Computing, said that the benefits of the system include better cash flow through rapid invoice creation, better customer



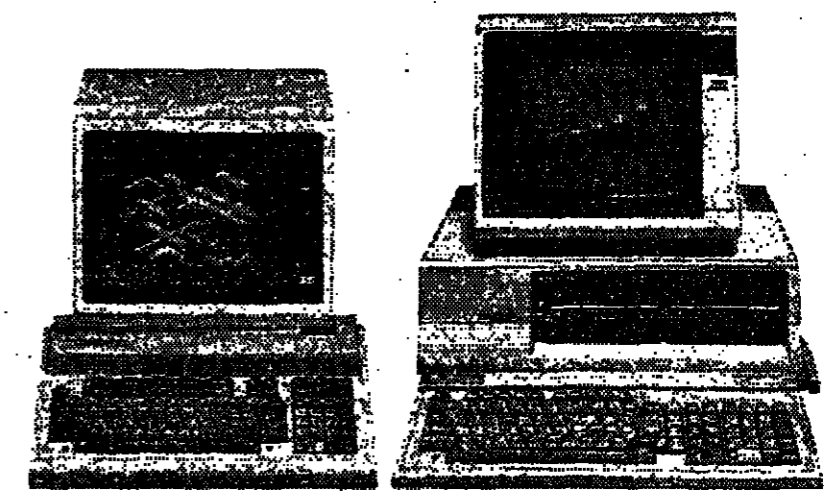
Personal Computers from Fujitsu. Japan's Leading Computer Manufacturer.

Think of microtechnology and you think of Japan. The undisputed leaders and innovators. The home of virtually every world-famous name in the field.

At the heart of all microtechnology is the computer. And Japan's leading computer manufacturer is Fujitsu. We make everything from one-chip micros to large-scale systems.

Now, Fujitsu are launching their personal computers in Britain. And because we manufacture all our components ourselves, we can offer superb personal and business systems at competitive prices.

We are making a long term commitment in Britain. And we're looking for dealers who are experienced and well supported. Dealers who wish to make a long term commitment for a solid future. If you want to find out more, why not come along to the Fujitsu Micro Express when it's in your area or at Compec. We're going right to the top. Make sure you're there with us.



Visit the Fujitsu Micro Express train at: Manchester (Nov. 8th) Glasgow (Nov. 9th) Edinburgh (Nov. 10th) Leeds (Nov. 11th), and Kensington Olympia (Nov. 15th-18th).
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Sixth competition prize winners

Katy and John score a first

A 12-year-old girl and a boy aged 15 are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer sixth competition. They are Katy Gill of Central Newcastle High School, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne and John Birkett of Licensed Victuallers School, Slough, Bucks.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question. The answers were (1) A; (2) B; (3) B; (4) B; (5) B.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History. The eight runners-up are: Roger Terry, Ashfield Comprehensive, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts; Gary Davies, Wallington High for Boys, Wallington, Surrey; Pauline Roberts, Deaigh High School, Denbigh, Clwyd, Wales; Zoe Ellis, Greenbank High School, Southport, Merseyside; Alice Peters, St. Joseph's R.C. School, Swindon, Wilts; Dina Makhijani, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Watford; Francis Brazell, Dean Close School, Cheltenham, Glos; Alison Smith, Oakwood Middle School, Lordswood, Southampton. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



KATY GILL (12) is hoping to get a micro of her own this Christmas. She enjoys playing games during her visits to the school computer club, but due to the shortage of machines is only able to use the facilities once every three weeks. She hopes that the Atari prize will make this more frequent.

Mrs Anne Bradley, who is in charge of computing at Katy's school, has five RML machines available, and uses them as a teaching aid in such subjects as economics, geography, history, and physics, as well as the more formal computer studies for the O level computer studies. The latest project on hand is the use of LOGO, which is proving popular with all the users.

JOHN BIRKETT (15) is finding his O levels computer studies comparatively easy, and after school uses his own BBC micro on which he is writing educational software. His latest is to help young children with multiplication tables and is



written on BASIC. He would like to market the finished result.

His school actively encourages the use of computers, using their RMLs, Spectrums and VIC20s to assist any department which may need the support of a machine.

Pupils throughout the school can use the computer room facilities when the club meets on four evenings a week, although the formal computer studies do not start until the fourth year.

THE TIMES Classroom computer competition

Here is the ninth of our 12 weekly Classroom competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

Collect the entry tokens

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Five questions to answer

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but

may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

The Prizes

● The Atari 600XL computer has a 128K RAM memory, expandable to 64K with a memory module, 24K ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

Rules

- All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
- Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
- All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
- You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
- Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School address.
- No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
- Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
- The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
- Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
- All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

COMPETITION No 9 Programming

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and attach 5 tokens. Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, November 18.

- A data base is:
 - A a file of data organised so that users can call on the information
 - B a starting point for accumulating data
 - C a c.b radio rig
- A word processor is:
 - A a typist
 - B a system for the automatic processing of textual information
 - C a machine for language translation
- A spread sheet program is:
 - A used for telling you how to put up a tent
 - B a dieting aid
 - C a system for predicting changes in numerical data
- An electronic office:
 - A is used by robots
 - B uses computer-based systems to handle all the information
 - C is a form of building design
- Integrated software
 - A is software on a chip
 - B doesn't see things in black and white
 - C combines lots of information processing in a uniform manner



Tie-breaker

Suggest in 10 words what has just appeared on the screen in the picture

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.....

FULL NAME..... AGE.....y.....m

SCHOOL/COLLEGE.....

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

SCHOOL TELEPHONE.....

HOME TELEPHONE.....

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 9, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK NINE DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3
	DAY 4	DAY 5



The Commodore 64 is compact and nippy like many other home computers.

But its memory... well, that's a little different.

The Commodore 64 has an enormous memory: it's a positively elephantine 64K.

If you're unsure as to why you should want a home computer with such a big memory, we'll tell you.

It means you can use more exciting and advanced software.

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out of your home computer because you can do so much more with it.

You can create high resolution graphics, or reproduce the sounds of many different musical instruments.

You can broaden your horizons with the library of educational programs. You can teach yourself programming, or you can entertain

yourself with countless games.

As well as hundreds of software programs, for use both at home and in the office, there's also every peripheral you're ever likely to need.

Turning your 64 into a super sophisticated computer system with a printer, plotter, disk drive and monitor is simple.

Little wonder the Commodore 64 is seen

to be the premier home computer, especially with a price tag of only £229, or less.

Makes the name worth remembering, don't you think?



YOU CAN SEE THE COMMODORE 64 AT ALL BRANCHES OF DOUGLAS, SELF PROJECS AND WALLACE HEATON AND AT MAJOR BRANCHES OF BOOTS, HAMBROUNTS, W. SMITH LANSKY, CLYDE'S, GREEN'S, ORBIT, MEZURES, MARVO, TESCO, FINE FARE, WINKLES, SPECTRUM, COMET, JOHN LEWIS, WOOLWORTH, REDFISHOP, COOP AND OTHER GOOD RETAILERS. ALSO AT BRANCHES OF A NATIONAL NETWORK OF COMMODORE COMPUTER DEALERS.

مكتبة من الاصل

People/Christopher Jonas of Drivers Jonas

On line with 250 years of experience

by Roger Woolough
When a business has been in existence for more than 250 years, it would be no surprise if it had become a little set in its ways. That is not the case with Drivers Jonas, a London-based practice of chartered surveyors.



Not only was it one of the first to apply computers to property management it has expanded their use from its own business so as to provide computing services to a range of clients. Now it is considering the next step - packaged software related to property management, designed to run on microcomputers.

Drivers Jonas was founded in 1725, but it has moved with the times. "We provide a consultancy for all aspects of commercial urban real estate," explains managing partner Christopher Jonas, a descendant of one of the founders of the business.

These activities cover valuation, through to buying portfolios of properties for investors. They include the management of the properties, rent collection, repairs and maintenance, refurbishment of buildings, and planning and development.

It was Christopher Jonas who steered the business into computing. In 1975 he spent a year at the London Business School, and became involved for the first time in using an on-line computer system. "The fees to the school would have been more than repaid by the computer time I was using while I was there," he admits.

When he returned to Drivers Jonas in 1976, he persuaded the other partners that the business must have its own computer system in-house.

"We were willing to follow along in good faith," Jonas says, "without knowing what we would do with the computer once we had it. Other firms thought we must be crazy."

Drivers Jonas was one of the first two property businesses to install a computer system, initially for its own use. Then in 1979 it became clear there was outside demand for computing services related to property. Drivers Jonas began to exploit these opportunities.

It had based its computer activities on the belief that to develop a good system it was necessary to understand the needs of the application, rather than to start with an understanding of computers. Says Jonas: "Our basic principle is that we should be good at supplying systems to the property market, because we understand the property market."

stand the property market backwards."

On that principle, Drivers Jonas has been working with a number of clients, designing systems for them, "talking through the design on paper, organizing their manual methods so they can be applied to the computer, and then designing bigger and smaller systems."

Users might include a large industrial company with 200 or 300 shops, or a bank with thousands of branches and office premises above.

Drivers Jonas now has a systems department which does nothing but develop computer applications, from the basic concepts right through to the physical design and maintenance of installations on clients' premises. There are 16 people involved full-time. Some are chartered surveyors (the main discipline within the business), while others have a computing background.

Drivers Jonas has no plans to leave the world it knows well. "Our strategic development is aimed at limiting ourselves to the property market," Christopher Jonas says.

Will this restrict growth? Jonas thinks not. "So far we have specialized in large systems, 500 properties and upwards - some run into thousands. But we are also working on a Drivers Jonas standard for the property market, which would run on a small machine. That will broaden the market."

Britain backs students

In what is seen as one of the most positive UK achievements of World Communication Year, three rural versions of the GEC System X digital telephone exchange together with linked digital microwave equipment have been ordered by Malawi. The equipment, worth £1.4m, is designed to serve small communities, writes Alan Simpson.

As another contribution to the Year, British Telecom is supplying 3,000 telephone handsets to Lebanon to assist the re-establishment of telecommunications facilities destroyed during the recent fighting.

The major emphasis of the UK effort has been that of training. Among the projects are a series of overseas study visits for 80 sixth-formers plus 21 representatives of British Telecom unions to Japan, West Germany or the US.

The Department of Trade and Industry, responsible for funding the UK programme, has increased to £90,000 the amount available to assist the training of telecommunication engineers from the developing world.

Cable & Wireless is providing specialist training for senior Chinese officials and British Telecom International is sponsoring members of the Chinese PIT to a telecom course.

In the branch of computer science known as artificial intelligence (AI), there is a "missing generation" of British researchers. "That generation - the kind of people who would be project leaders, goal shapers, technical managers - is in the United States now," says Professor Edward Feigenbaum of Stanford University, California, one of the pioneers of practical AI systems.

Within a radius of only a few miles from Stanford, there is a concentration of AI activity and talent that exceeds that of the entire United Kingdom. Well-established centres such as Stanford, SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute) and Xerox Palo Alto Research Centre; new AI companies such as Teknowledge; new groups in established electronics companies such as Fairchild and Hewlett-Packard.

Artificial intelligence, he says, is going through an exciting stage at present - in effect coming out of adolescence and beginning to work for its living. This brings two potential dangers. First, that the number of academic researchers will be seriously depleted by moves into industry. Second, that there may be an over-reaction to the present state of euphoria.

It is important for Britain to

How Edinburgh lost its talent to California The exiles of Silicon Valley

KENNETH OWEN looks at the missing generation of British researchers in the field of artificial intelligence who have flourished in the US

that artificial intelligence is now an established, respectable field. On the other hand, people have discovered expert systems and seem to think that they are the universal solution to all problems. Neither of these ideas is accurate."

Dr Barrow sees a reluctance in Britain towards collaboration between universities and industry, and between companies. "It's important that the relationship between academia and industry should become healthy and fruitful and established: that the reputation that Britain has had for having great ideas and not getting them into production is finally dispelled."

Artificial intelligence, he says, is going through an exciting stage at present - in effect coming out of adolescence and beginning to work for its living. This brings two potential dangers. First, that the number of academic researchers will be seriously depleted by moves into industry. Second, that there may be an over-reaction to the present state of euphoria.

watch what is happening in the United States. Dr Barrow suggests: to identify the ingredients that lead to the usefulness of artificial intelligence, and to note and apply the lessons that are learned along the way.

Harry Barrow crossed the Atlantic in 1975. Those who followed included Dr David Warren in 1981, after nine years at Edinburgh working on Prolog, the European-developed logic-programming language. For the past two years he has continued his Prolog work at SRI International, and only last month he took the classic high-tech entrepreneurial step of joining with a few fellow-scientists to set up a small new company, known as Sililog.

The new company aims to develop a Prolog system that will be "portable" between different types of computer. A longer-term goal is to produce a Prolog machine - a computer specially designed to make the most of the logic-programming language.

mouth existence; British AI scientists have tended to compete rather than collaborate with each other, and central research funding has not been allocated objectively.

Dr Warren and Dr Barrow are just two of the expatriate British scientists now working in Silicon Valley. Another is Dr Derek Sleeman, formerly of Leeds University and now at Stanford, whose subject is intelligent tutoring systems. At Leeds he was the sole AI researcher in his department; at Stanford he enjoys the supportive resources of Feigenbaum's large and active team.

He too is concerned that the UK programme will tackle too wide a range of topics in an uncoordinated way. Across on the east coast of the United States the British experts include Michael Brady, associate director of the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Pat Hayes at the University of Rochester.

There is no denying the attractions to any AI scientist of working in the United States: they include salaries twice or three times the British level, easy access to powerful computing resources; and an invigorating professional climate.

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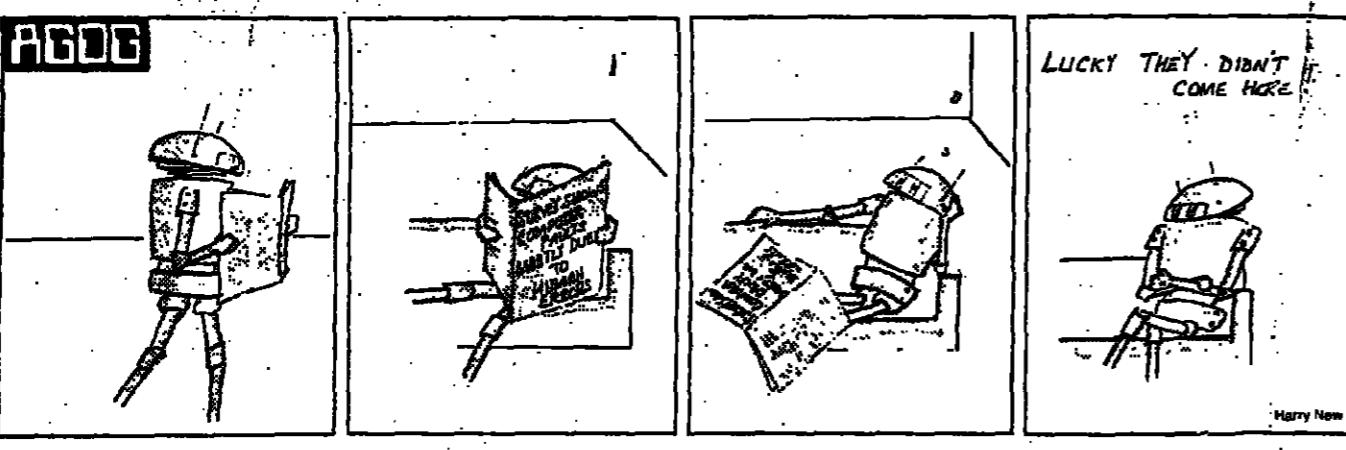
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Today's radio 'first' for children Are you zooming in comfortably?

Today marks the start of a new form of radio broadcasting for children. Using Your Computer (Radio 4, VHF, 2.30pm) combines radio sound with synchronised computer graphics/sound effects with the extra feature that the children can interact with the software. No name has yet been coined for the combination (Radio-software), but it amounts almost to interactive video on the cheap. All you need is two cassette recorders - one for the voice tape, one for the computer tape - and an ordinary television to act as a computer screen, writes Jacquetta Megarry.

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Numeracy founders on a market barrow in Leather Lane

Nothing's adding up for the professor

By CS Sharma

One aspect of the microchip revolution which has not been systematically studied is its effect on the numeracy of the nation. It is no longer needed to remember addition and multiplication tables; all that is necessary is to be able to use a calculator or computer.

To those who have found numbers difficult, the microchip has brought a new freedom: it is now not necessary to master arithmetic and a lack of numeracy can no longer be regarded as a handicap.

Anyone who can type or use a keyboard and is able to comprehend a few simple instructions will be able to do not only accounts but all kinds of complicated calculations. All this is well known. Nevertheless, the microchip brings a curse with itself as can be seen by looking at some of the side effects.

I think if the phenomenon is not understood and controlled, it will, in due course, make almost the entire population innumerate. Perhaps it will be easier to see what I am getting at if I narrate accounts of some of my experiences.

Recently I met a number of mathematics teachers. They were discussing a problem thrown up by the microchip. Children are no longer expected to remember addition and multiplication tables; they are all trained to use the electronic calculator.

However, the same sequence of operations on two kinds of calculators produces different answers. For example, if one presses the keys in the following sequence: 2+3x4=

on one kind of calculator one gets the answer 20 and on another 14. The teachers were all finding it rather difficult to combat the confusion which this was causing in the minds of the children.

I told the teachers that I had a rather advanced calculator, which did not have the "=" sign on any of its keys, but it had a key with "ENTER" on it and to get the answer 20 one had to press the keys in the following sequence: 2 ENTER 3+4

To get the answer 14 one had to press the keys in the following sequence: 2 enter 3 enter 4 x +.

One of the teachers said that had he not known that I was a professor of mathematics, he would have told me that I was talking rubbish, but knowing who I was the teachers became even more worried and confused about their problem.

People whose numeracy has always impressed me most are almost the entire population innumerate. But, even they can no longer do their arithmetic.

On a market stall in London's Leather Lane I saw some aubergines for sale at 25p a pound. I asked for a pound of aubergines and the stallholder asked me to pick my own. I picked four of them thinking that they would probably weigh over a pound. In the event they came to a pound and a half.

After weighing them the stallholder asked me for 67p. I then showed him the price tag on the aubergine basket. After some hard mental arithmetic he recalculated the price and asked for 40p. I said that it was still not quite right at which point he



became very cross and refused to sell me the aubergines.

I should add that the customer before me, too, had to ask the stallholder to recalculate the price of some mushrooms he bought.

I went to my local greengrocer and asked for two pounds of apples at 40p a pound and a pound of bananas at 30p a pound. I was first asked for £1.30, then for £1.70 and then for £1.30, at each stage I protested.

In the end he said sarcastically that I must be a professor of mathematics or something, that it was not his day and that

he would take whatever I paid him.

The next story I have is not the story of a greengrocer, or of a market stallholder or even of a dim child from one of our modern schools. This story among gems comes from one of the biggest financial institutions in the country - from a giant among giants.

My wife has a monthly savings account with one of the biggest building societies. Recently her passbook was made up and she was credited with £40 less than she had paid in. How could this be? The books are actually kept by computers

and the person making up the book must have checked the final balance with the balance on the video display unit or on the printout.

A plausible explanation is that the person making up the book, rather than get the correct figures from the computer memory, decided to work them out and he or she was numerically confused.

I found that the interest entered in my wife's passbook was £40 more than the figure which had been given to us by the society. So the final balance was correct and my wife had not been swindled. But I did

waste some of my time sorting all this out and time is money. We all have our bad days and we all make mistakes. The person who made up my wife's passbook was obviously having a bad day. However, when we deal with a financial institution, we do not expect such irresponsible and erroneous statements.

It does not say much for the operating system of this particular building society that such mistakes on its behalf could be made by one of its employees. The building society pays enormous (larger than professional) salaries to quite a few of its staff, because they carry

the burden of devising systems the intricacy of which is unassailable.

In the case of this particular building society the senior staff have clearly failed in devising such a system and clearly have been paid enormous sums (at the expense of members like me) for nothing. The stories I have told so far, disturbing as they may be, are still experiences of one individual and it is dangerous to generalise from isolated particular cases. However, the Sunday Times of January 24 last year published the following: "Nearly half the British adult population cannot understand a railway timetable, one in three cannot divide 65 by 5 and three in ten cannot handle simple multiplication or subtraction. These are results of the first-ever survey of adult numeracy published this week. It concludes that 30 per cent of the country is suffering from 'arithmophobia' or fear of numbers. The survey of 3,000 adults was conducted by Bridget Sewall of Reading University."

The adults referred to in the survey were educated before the microchip became widely available and began to influence the teaching of arithmetic in our schools.

I believe a collapse of numeracy is now happening and no steps are being taken to control it. If it is allowed to continue, the percentage of innumerate persons in our population will increase from about 50 to nearly 100 and in time the ability to add and multiply numbers without the help of computers will be rare.

The author is professor of applied mathematics at London University.

Surprises in the land of programs

A heartening message for programmers was broadcast at a recent conference: there is still plenty of work to be done and the age of the programs is far from over. There was, however, a caveat: you may be surprised which machine you are programming.

Users of personal computers in business who do not have a professional computer background are as resistant today to the idea of programming as they ever were.

It seems that they are quite happy to load their data into a pre-written package and let the package get on with it, but the thought of tacking an application in any one of the languages currently available leaves them cold.

Nevertheless, it seems, more and more packages must be offered to get these users to unlock the benefits of information technology. That is where the programmer comes back into the scene: they will be writing the packages.

It seems, however, that the packages to run on personal computers will not be so different from those on much bigger machines.

IBM has recently bridged part of the gap between the small and the big end of the computer power range by launching a personal computer that runs one of the main operating systems used until now only on its mainframe computers.

This raises the prospect of taking whole applications and applications packages from the big machines and running them on the successors to today's personal computer.

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

The developments now under way in this direction will weld the big computers and small personal computers together with a common way of running programs. The advantages are massive.

The amount of software already written to run on IBM's mainframes is vast and a lot of it will perform quite well when the power in 32-bit processors is unleashed in new ranges of personal computers.

Ian Sharp, founder of I. P. Sharp Associates, told the Computing Workshop that a personal computer on a desk in two years' time would have the same power as a big mainframe computer in IBM's current line today.

There is no need to worry about personal computers being too small to run these big pre-written programs, originally designed for mainframes, because they will soon have the power to do so, Sharp argued.

Sharp's company took this route when developing its international computer network through which it delivers software and programming time to its customers. It took a personal computer and wrote the code to make it run like an IBM mainframe.

It ran slowly but then, Sharp argued, the one thing we can be sure of in the computer industry is that the hardware will run faster and faster for quite some time.

The prospect is, then, that far from being liberated from the grind of writing applications for IBM computers, a host of programmers will be locked into that function for a long time to come.

Wired up for quicker bills

by Russell Jones

A number of electricity boards throughout the country are looking at ways of using advances in technology to improve their efficiency. Among these, the South Western Electricity Board (SWEB) has decided to use portable billing machines to produce bills for their quarterly billed customers. This follows a similar scheme undertaken by the South of Scotland Board (SSEB), and a successful trial scheme carried out recently by SWEB in Exeter.

The new system is largely based on a hardware and software package developed by Immediate Business Systems of Milton Keynes, a fairly new company that started out as an offshoot of Plessey.

Their main product line is based on the use of "rugged" portable microcomputers, designed to be used in what would normally be considered (in computing terms) difficult conditions. Thus the small micro-computer that forms the heart of the new SWEB scheme is designed to be carried by the Board's meter readers as they carry out their daily tasks.

This machine is the PBM 500 and it contains a remarkable amount of processing power for a portable machine that is smaller than most attache cases. As well as a Z80 microprocessor with up to 16K of RAM, it also contains a small keyboard, a 16 character display, up to 64K of bubble memory and a printer capable of printing both normal characters and OCR characters.

By using these machines, SWEB's meter readers can both read a consumer's meter and print an electricity bill at the same time. To achieve this, SWEB have had to reorganize the way in which they go about their meter reading activities.

For many years, all customer details have been held on the board's main IBM computer in Plymouth. Included in the information for each customer, are such things as the customer's previous meter reading, details of where their meter is located and even warnings to the meter reader - "Beware of the dog" for example.

Under the new system, information relating to a set of customers is sent each day to the board's district offices; at present this is achieved by way of magnetic tape, but it will soon be done by sending the data over a communications link.

This information is then processed by a microcomputer, an FS2000, largely based on PDP hardware; the information received from the central computer is stored for various sorts of local processing, and then the FS2000 is used to load information relating to "today's" customers into a number of the portable PBM 500 computers. These computers are then carried by the meter readers as they go on their normal daily rounds.

As he visits each customer, the meter reader enters the current meter reading. From the information stored internally, the computer then checks this reading for possible errors, calculates the consumer's bill and prints it there and then. It also stores details of this bill in its internal bubble memory. At the end of the day, all the portable computers are returned to the district office. There they are again connected to the FS2000 computer, which reads from their bubble memory details of all the day's bills.

The results so far are encouraging, both at SWEB and at SSEB. They both see advantages not only in speed but in saving on postal costs.

Unix aims for UK micro market

by Maggie McLening

Although Unix may have been The Word in the computer industry for the past two years, it has yet to become a reality for most UK micro users. Next year could herald a dramatic change, however, with school children and home computer users running their programs on one of the most powerful and sophisticated operating systems ever developed, by the end of 1984.

Unix, written about 18 years ago by Bell Laboratories in the US, part of AT & T, is a portable multi-user operating system designed as a programmer's Utopia, with every conceivable development aid and utility built-in.

The merits of Unix went largely unrecognised in commercial areas until the advent of more powerful 16 and 32-bit micros, when realisation of the possibilities of having the same operating system on all sizes of computer dawned on hardware manufacturers, and big names such as IBM, Digital Equipment, ICL, Honeywell and Data General leapt on the bandwagon.

Even with such elevated support, two major stumbling blocks have held Unix back from being an unconditional commercial success: price and user-friendliness, or rather lack of it.

Unix is noted for its enigmatic responses which are obviously unsuited to non-technical end-users, so a "visual shell" has to be wrapped around the prickly centre, to make it easier to use.

This month, announcements from two Unix-specialists software houses, Logica and Redwood International, may be significant in putting Unix into the high-volume sales category by overcoming both of the previous problems.

Microsoft started by splitting its Unix look-alike Xenix into three, reasoning that its end-users don't need the more esoteric delights of Unix, they should not have to pay for them.

This move has been consolidated by the news that Logica, UK suppliers of Xenix, is to port the operating system to a new processor due to be launched by Acorn Computers next year.

Acorn manufactures the BBC Micro, which has proved popular with schools, and the 32-bit 16032 chip with Xenix is intended as an add-on for the machine, to aid networking in particular.

Several companies have produced Unix shells for non-technical users such as ROOT Computers' menu-driven ROOTmap. But Redwood has gone to the heart of the problem and developed a tool to create special shells for particular systems.

Redwood offers the Viewnix Command Screen Builder to disguise the operating system commands as heavily (or lightly) as a supplier chooses. Redwood set up only 18 months ago to concentrate on Unix software, has already achieved considerable success in selling its Unix-like word processing package to hardware manufacturers. "Volumes of Unix systems will start in mid-1984," predicted Tony Heywood.

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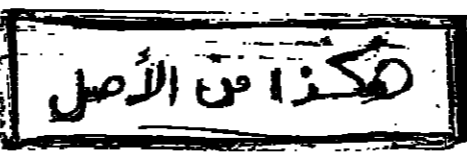
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Where Citicorp leads, other banks will follow

Citicorp, the second biggest American bank, has agreed to acquire the whole of Vickers da Costa (Holdings), bar the 60.1 per cent it is not allowed to own in the subsidiary which is a broker member of the London Stock Exchange.

The agreed sum is £20m but the takeover is subject to the permission of the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, and the agreement of the Vickers staff and eight major institutions which own a third of the Vickers parent company.

Citicorp also has an option to acquire the outstanding 60.1 per cent of Vickers da Costa Ltd, the stock exchange member company, should the Stock Exchange Council allow total foreign ownership, "which we (Citicorp) don't envisage for many years to come".

Although there have been many outside interests buying into member firms, Vickers is the first broker to reach agreement with a major institution since the Stock Exchange began restructuring trading practices.

A large number of British and foreign institutions have been vying to buy into brokers to take advantage of the new climate of competition once fixed commissions are phased out.

Vickers made its name with overseas trading expertise, having offices in Hongkong, Tokyo, New York and Singapore. It has a staff of 380 and a turnover of more than £1bn a year producing commission income of around £3.5m. It ranks among the top 25 broker firms.

Vickers has 1,850,000 shares in issue of which 625,000 are owned by institutions that include the Prudential, the Post Office Pension Fund, Electra House, the ICF, Murray Johnstone and several Oxford colleges. The remainder are owned by the staff.

Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of Vickers, said: "Obviously Citicorp wanted 100 per cent of the lot. But the agreement is a good one for us. In a few years trading will get to be very competitive indeed and single-member firms like us will get squeezed."

He added that the capital and backing will enable the firm to begin recruiting a much larger, stronger staff, particularly analysts. It will also help in competing more effectively in terms of stock market trading and investment services offered to clients.

Citicorp, similarly said it was attracted for the ability to develop an investment banking business with Vickers as an integral part. "We did not feel that we needed to buy one of the bigger firms to develop a significant business."

Vickers ranks twenty-third in the institutional business league. This partnership will give it the muscle to pull in the salesmen and analysts needed to climb the ladder.

Schroder loses out to Morgan Grenfell

No dust is safe from a new broom. Any lingering doubt that P&O is under new management was dispelled yesterday morning when Mr Jeffrey Sterling, who became chairman a week ago, met the Earl of Airlie and Mr Geoffrey Williams to tell them that P&O had decided to change its merchant bank. In future, P&O's

advisers will be Morgan Grenfell, not Schroder Wagg. The meeting was painful and the shock to the venerable Schroder system, acute.

Mr Sterling, who was given the chair vacated by the Earl of Inchepe to save P&O from Trafalgar House and Mr Nigel Brookes, is working on the assumptions that the Monopolies Commission will not stand in the way of Trafalgar's bidding for P&O and that the Trafalgar board will then come forward with a fresh offer. Having succeeded in his defence, Mr Sterling would then concentrate on reshaping and leading a revitalized P&O into the next decade.

Being the kind of man he is, he needs people around him - directors, managers and professional advisers - "in tune with my style". His "style" is closely related to "success" and quite frankly Schroder is not the first merchant bank that springs to mind if you are fighting for your corporate life. Mr Sterling might have chosen S. G. Warburg but, to be frank again, Morgan Grenfell presently has the edge over the original masters of the takeover art.

True, in the shape of Blaise Hardman, Morgan Grenfell has a man inside the P&O boardroom, but the bank's performance in the field, notably BTR's acquisition of Thomas Tilling, speaks volumes for its professional skills and personal verve.

He relishes the challenge at P&O but events in his first week have not left his soul untouched. More than the dropping of Schroder Wagg, the replacement of the heads of the cargo division upset his personal equilibrium.

Donald Regan in never-never land

In any other context than next year's presidential election, Mr Donald Regan's breakfast briefing yesterday might have been astonishing news for markets and finance ministers round the world. The US budget deficit, he said, could dip as low as \$12.5 billion in 1985.

If credence could be given to Mr Regan's remarks, the markets would mark down interest rates straight away and there could be dancing in the streets all the way from Sao Paulo to Glasgow, where CBI members are worrying about what will become of recovery next year unless the cost of money falls. Instead, the dollar is rising again.

If anything, Mr Regan's optimism must be seen as a negative rather than hopeful sign. The US treasury Secretary is trying to counter the opinion poll news that voters rate the high budget deficits as a major issue.

The pre-election tendency to talk away problems is not confined to the US budget deficit. On the eve of his trip to Asia, President Reagan is being urged to pressurize the Japanese into pushing the yen up against the dollar.

Japan is charged with deliberately keeping the yen low against the dollar, to boost exports, by keeping interest rates too low and with restricting the yen's international role to enjoy greater freedom to control domestic policies.

The Japanese may well reply that the yen cannot compete against the again almighty dollar.

The world needs Mr Reagan's predictions to come true.

Motor industry pessimistic as Lucas profits slump

By Andrew Cornallie and Edward Townsend

Lucas Industries, Britain's largest automotive component manufacturer, yesterday joined motor industry executives at the CBI conference in Glasgow in warning that the autumn car sales boom is unlikely to continue next year.

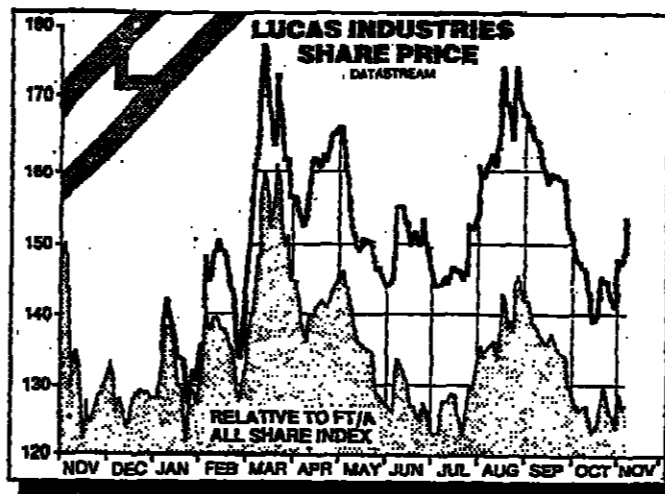
Reporting results for the year to July 31 Lucas said that its automotive business lost £17.2m after allowing for redundancies and closures. Overall group pretax profits reached £2.1m, against £20.2m the previous year.

This coincides with unpublished predictions of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders which are thought to indicate that the domestic industry believes this year's boom will evaporate unless steps are taken to stimulate the economy.

Japanese car makers are also forecasting lower British sales next year, indication of the Japanese industry's uncertainty about the speed of Europe's move out of recession.

Talks in Japan last week between officials of the SMMT and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association showed both to be pessimistic.

Because of the uncertainty over the size of the market and, more relevantly, fears about the



LUCAS INDUSTRIES SHARE PRICE (DATESTREAM) RELATIVE TO FT10 ALL SHARE INDEX

containing European clamour to counter the trade imbalance, the Japanese have indicated that they would be willing to maintain the export restraint at least throughout next year.

The SMMT, whose president is Mr George Turball, also has an interest in keeping next year's market forecasts low. It wants to persuade the Government that the 10 per cent Special Car Tax is a unique and impossible burden on its members, and, once scrapped, would be more than paid for by

an increase in the market of up to 300,000 cars a year.

Despite the poor Lucas results the City was heartened by the decision to maintain the final dividend at 6p, making 8.6p for the year. The shares rose by 5p to 154p on the news.

Mr Robert Brown, finance director, said that despite a strong surge in car sales in the summer and early autumn the automobile components business had suffered from weak sales earlier in the year.

He echoed the sentiments of motor industry executives at the CBI conference who claimed that next year's car sales could

be 50,000 lower than the 1.8 million expected in 1983.

Lucas is pinning its own production to forecasts of a maximum 3 per cent rise in car sales in this financial year, but estimates that commercial vehicle sales are likely to increase only slightly, while tractor sales will continue to decline for the ninth consecutive year.

Lucas is not looking for any dramatic growth from its aerospace components business where profits increased from £13.9m in 1982 to £15.4m in the year to July. Mr Brown said that civil aircraft sales are unlikely to increase until 1985-86.

During the year Lucas cut its British workforce by 2,329 and overseas employees by 1,049.

British turnover was down to £769.8m from £790.4m largely because of falling sales in the aerospace division. Overseas the European businesses were helped by improved profits from Lucas Gilling brakes in West Germany and strong sales of diesel fuel injection equipment to France and Spain.

The Ducellier associate company in France continued to cause problems. The dispute with the French authorities over its future ownership are likely to be resolved by the end next month.

Crystalate's Worcester bid raised

By Jonathan Clare

Crystalate, the electronics group, has made an increased bid offer for Royal Worcester, the Spode fine china, industrial ceramics and electronics business.

There is also a cash alternative for the first time. The terms of the new offer are 19 Crystalate shares and £25 of Crystalate convertible loanstock for every 16 shares of Royal Worcester, equivalent to 346p per share. The cash alternative is worth 332p.

Royal Worcester, therefore, is valued at £23.4m and £22.5m respectively compared with the first bid valuing it at £19m.

Royal Worcester said yesterday it was considering the new bid and would advise shareholders shortly. The board, led by Lord Nelson of Stafford, a former chairman of GEC, is due to meet its merchant bank advisers today to decide what to do.

Under the takeover rules Crystalate cannot increase its offer further having declared the current bid as final.

Mr John Leworthy, Crystalate's stockbroker chairman, said: "We decided to offer a cash alternative because of comments in the press. I still subscribe to the philosophy that this bid was a live management offering to take over a stultified company - that meant, logically, that a straight share swap was called for. But reality showed that a cash alternative had to be offered."

The cash alternative has been underwritten by Robert Fleming, Crystalate's merchant bank. Previously several commentators had argued that the uncertain value of Crystalate's paper meant that a cash alternative was necessary.

Mr Leworthy added that he believed that both companies were suffering commercially from the delay in getting a clear-cut result. "We took a deep breath and asked ourselves what was the maximum figure we would pay. This is it."

Mr Leworthy still hopes that Royal Worcester's board might recommend the offer to its shareholders but says that it is up to Lord Nelson to approach him. Crystalate's first offer received acceptance from only 0.6 per cent of Royal Worcester's shareholders. It already owned 7.8 per cent of the shares.

Crystalate wants Royal Worcester for its Welwyn electronics subsidiary to bolster its existing four electronics companies.

Mr Leworthy had previously stated that he is keeping an open mind about the future of the fine china and industrial ceramics interest. They could be sold, floated off, kept or even, closed.

Opec seeks to avert quotas dispute

By David Young Energy Correspondent

The Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is to chair a special meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in London next week to discuss long term production strategy.

The meeting which will precede Opec's normal half-yearly ministerial meeting in Geneva on December 7, has been called in it is understood to avert a major dispute over production quotas.

Opec's share of world oil production has been falling, although production has been running at about 1 million barrels a day above the 17.5 million barrels voluntary limit agreed in London in March.

Next week's meeting will officially be a session of the Opec long-term strategy panel called to discuss ways of stimulating world oil demand.

However, the short-term situation will be raised and, it is understood, Algeria's representatives plan to seek assurances that all members will adhere to the official Opec policy on supply and prices.

Iran and Iraq have been exceeding their output to pay for military hardware; Saudi Arabia, which as Opec's largest

producer acts as a "swing producer" to regulate price and production, is also said to have been increasing its output in recent months.

Opec fears that if present demand for oil does not improve it will be difficult to hold its present pricing policy with the benchmark fixed at \$29 a barrel.

With non-Opec members, notably Britain and Mexico, increasing their output, Opec fears that individual members may begin price-cutting.

In Parliament yesterday, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, said that Britain would not place restrictions on North Sea output.

Over half the company shares are held by five big shareholders.

The shares were suspended yesterday ahead of the announcement. It is likely that parts of the business can be sold as going concerns.

Argyll buys £9m stores

Argyll Foods, the Presto supermarkets company, headed by Mr James Gulliver, has bought five Key Markets stores from Dee Corporation (formerly Linford Holdings) for £9m.

The deal will take the number of Presto supermarkets owned by Argyll to 145 with an annual turnover of about £500m. The group includes the Presto, Templeton and Lipton stores besides Amalgamated Distilled Products, one of Scotland's remaining independent whisky producers.

The Key Markets acquisitions include existing developments at Tiverton in mid-Devon, Kingwood in Hampshire and at Loughborough, Leicestershire. Two of the developments are still under construction at Paignton, Devon, and Evesham.

Yamani: meeting will discuss short-term problems.

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BP shares gain

Shares of British Petroleum gained 6p to 430p as the group started drilling in the South China Sea and seemed set to drill in about £350m for a little of its Forties Field in the North Sea.

At first, it had looked as though the proposed BP sale would produce about £260m. Shares of Trafalgar House, which has a bid in for the P & O shipping group, were also strong yesterday, gaining 9p to 180p.

One factor behind the advance was the hope that Trafalgar will acquire a share of the Forties Field. Market report, page 25

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.4 up 3.1 FT Gilts: 81.90 down 1.12 FT All Shares: 447.29 up 0.17 Bargains: 20, 125 Datastream US\$ Leaders Index: 55.45 up 0.84 New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1218 down 0.29 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,316.21 up 0.99

CURRENCIES

London Close Sterling: \$184.0 down 30pts Index: 84.2 up 0.3 DM: 3.98 up 0.0220 FF: 12.0775 up 0.0385 Yen: 352.00 up 2.0 Dollar Index: 128.3 up 0.3 DM: 2.6810

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.8852 Dollar: DM 2.6810

INTERNATIONAL

ECU: 2.569167 SDR: 2.709266

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rates 9 Finance houses base rate 10 Discount market loans week fixed 9 1/2-9 3 month interbank 9 1/2-9 1/2 Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 9 1/2-9 1/2 3 month DM 6 1/2-5 1/2 3 month Fr F13 1/2-13

THE EXPLORATION COMPANY plc INTERIM STATEMENT

The directors announce the following financial results based on unaudited accounts (including the fully-owned subsidiary, Group Traders Limited, but excluding the Associated Companies' results) for the half-year ended 30th June 1983 with comparative figures.

Table with 4 columns: Six months ended, Six months ended, Year ended, and Six months ended. Rows include Profit before tax, Tax, Profit after tax, Group assets, Earnings per stock unit, and Dividend paid per stock unit.

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Moulinex S.A. SALES FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1983

The Group's turnover reached FF1,960 million as at 30 September 1983. On a comparable consolidation basis, it amounted to FF1,814 million for the corresponding period of 1982, i.e. an increase of 8%.

Turnover for Moulinex S.A. France, the parent company, is FF1,632 million against FF1,507 million in 1982, i.e. an increase of 8.3%.

BREAKDOWN OF SALES BY PARENT COMPANY (IN MILLIONS OF FRANCS)

Table with 3 columns: Year, Sales, and % change. Rows for France, Export, and Total.

It should be stressed that the analysis of the turnover for the last twelve months shows:

- + 10.7 for the parent company + 11.1 for the Group

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dual role for bank chief

Mr Robin Hutton, director-general of the Accepting Houses Committee, is taking on the new post of director-general of the Issuing Houses Association.

Mr Hutton, on secondment from S G Warburg, said yesterday that the issues confronting the two bodies increased, overlapped and it was administratively convenient to have one person dealing with both.

● Unemployment will top 4 million by 1986 and rise to nearly 4 1/2 million in the following four years as the economic recovery falters and imports take a bigger share of British markets, according to a forecast from Cambridge Econometrics today. The group predicts that growth will average 1.5 per cent between 1982 and 1993 and inflation will stick at about 6.5 per cent.

● Phicom, the electronic components group controlled by Magnum Corporation of Malaysia, is asking shareholders for nearly £4m to support growth. Shareholders are being offered rights to 15.9 million shares at 25p each, on the basis of one new share for every six held or five new for every six convertible preference shares.

● Argus Press Holdings, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, has signed an agreement with Cardiff Communications, of Denver, Colorado, to acquire its publishing subsidiary, Cardiff Publishing, for \$7.3m (£4.7m).

● The Western Australian Government has given formal approval to a \$475m development of the main Argyle diamond deposit. AK-1 Kimberley Pipe. The government is involved in the developing company with CRA and Ashton Mining and the AK-1 pipe will be the world's largest diamond operation.

Brazil set to win UK loan

By John Lawless

The big four British clearing banks are close to committing themselves to about \$300m (£337m) in fresh loans to Brazil. Lloyds sent its telex of commitment to the Brazilian Central Bank last Wednesday.

Midland and National Westminster have agreed in principle to fund their portion of the new loan, but are waiting to act in concert with Barclays.

At a meeting of the Barclays credit committee today a decision will be taken. But banking sources have no doubts that it will sanction the funds.

That will open the way for further loans, estimated at between \$300m and \$400m, from 65 other British banks, some of them subsidiaries of foreign concerns.

The deadline for commitments is Thursday. Some sources yesterday said that it was psychologically imperative that Britain should signal its willingness to go ahead with the loans. Others believe that being a few days late would not matter.

They see the important date at November 18, when a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's executive committee will discuss whether it approves the whole Brazilian rescue package.

It should be known by then whether, as is now optimistic forecast, the Brazilian Congress has voted through a new wage restraint bill.

Shop sales set record and industry's costs fall

Record spending fires recovery hopes

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Government hopes for continuing recovery and for a further slowdown of inflation were boosted yesterday by official figures showing a surge in consumer spending in September to record levels and a drop last month in the cost of industry's fuel and raw materials.

Spending in the shops in September jumped by 4 per cent after falling in August, leaving the volume of retail sales in the third quarter this year 1 per cent higher than in the second quarter and 5.5 per cent above its level a year earlier.

September's performance was a good deal better than provisional figures, based on incomplete returns, had suggested. Part of the explanation may be that the hot August weather (and diversion of cash into record car sales) encour-

aged people to postpone purchases upsetting the usual seasonal pattern allowed for by the statistics.

The survey of the distributive trades recently introduced by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that retailers expect consumer demand to remain buoyant in the run up to Christmas.

But economists are split on whether the spending spree will maintain its momentum next year. Many analysts believe it will diminish as consumers refrain from going deeper into debt, after the sharp rise in borrowing in recent years.

Others see no sign of this. At the end of September the amount of consumer credit outstanding was £13,409m, 21 per cent more than a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Department said yesterday.

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Table: MANUFACTURING PRODUCER PRICES (1980=100). Columns: Output prices, Materials and fuel prices. Rows: 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960.

Separate figures from the department show that the cost of industry's basic materials fell last month by 0.4 per cent, after climbing by 1.4 per cent in September.

Lower scheduled prices for petroleum products and non-ferrous metals outweighed higher prices for food materials. The yearly rate of increase of industry's input fell from 9.5 per cent in September to 8.1 per cent.

WALL STREET Shares mixed in quiet trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were mostly mixed in quiet trading yesterday with some of the technology stocks showing broad gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up a fraction after slipping from a gain of 2.5.

Declining issues were 7 to 5 ahead of advances.

General Motors was 7 1/2 down 1/2; General Electric 5 1/2 down 1/2; Westinghouse 47 1/2 down 1/2; Schlumberger 51 1/2 down 1/2; MCA 3 1/2 up 1/2; Standard Oil of Indiana 48 1/2 up 1/2; Tandy 34 1/2 down 1/2; John Blair 34 down 2 1/2; Motorola 131 1/2 up 1/2; Squibb 50 1/2 up 1/2; and NCR 127 unchanged.

International Business Machines was up 1/2 at 122 1/2; Data General Up 1 1/2 to 73 1/2; Digital Equipment up 1 to 64 1/2; Texas Instruments up 1 1/2 to 127 1/2; Calsonic up 1/2 to 21 1/2; Chrysler up 1 1/2 to 27 1/2; Gulf Oil down 1 1/2 to 42 1/2.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pence per metric ton
Silver in ounces per tray ounce
Refined Wootz & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	927.50-931.00
Three months	931.00-931.50
1/20	929.00
Three months	929.00
1/20	929.00
STANDARD CATHODES	886.50-892.50
Three months	913.00-914.00
1/20	892.00
Three months	892.00
1/20	892.00
TIN HIGH-GRADE	8750-8780
Three months	8730-8730
1/20	8730
Three months	8730
1/20	8730
LEAD	221.00-221.75
Three months	221.00-221.50
1/20	221.00
Three months	221.00
1/20	221.00
ZINC	574.00-575.00
Three months	568.00-568.50
1/20	568.00
Three months	568.00
1/20	568.00
SILVER LARGE	563.0-566.0
Three months	605.0-608.0
1/20	563.0
Three months	563.0
1/20	563.0
SILVER SMALL	605.0-608.0
Three months	605.0-608.0
1/20	605.0
Three months	605.0
1/20	605.0
ALUMINIUM Cash	1001.0-1002.00
Three months	1027.00-1028.00
1/20	1001.00
Three months	1001.00
1/20	1001.00

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
CIBC	9%
Citibank Savings	11.0%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on basis of tender £10,000, 0.5% £10,000 up to £20,000, 0.75% £20,000 and over, 1.0%.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average prices of representative cuts on Nov 7.
Gilt Cattle: 95.00p per kg liveweight (L13).
Sow Cattle: 125.00p per kg liveweight (L13).
Sow Pig: 78.31p per kg liveweight (L13).

Wholesale and Retail:
Cattle: 1.3 per cent. ave. price. 95.75p (L13).
Sow Cattle: 1.6 per cent. ave. price. 125.90p (L13).
Pig: 0.5 per cent. ave. price. 78.35p (L13).

Shortcuts:
Cattle: up 13.8 per cent. ave. price. 97.31p (L13).
Sow Cattle: up 1.3 per cent. ave. price. 128.13p (L13).
Pig: up 3.1 per cent. ave. price. 78.35p (L13).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT	BARLEY
Nov	111.50	111.50
Jan	112.50	112.50
Mar	113.50	113.50
May	114.50	114.50
Jul	115.50	115.50
Sep	116.50	116.50
Nov	117.50	117.50
Jan	118.50	118.50
Mar	119.50	119.50
May	120.50	120.50
Jul	121.50	121.50
Sep	122.50	122.50
Nov	123.50	123.50
Jan	124.50	124.50
Mar	125.50	125.50
May	126.50	126.50
Jul	127.50	127.50
Sep	128.50	128.50
Nov	129.50	129.50
Jan	130.50	130.50
Mar	131.50	131.50
May	132.50	132.50
Jul	133.50	133.50
Sep	134.50	134.50
Nov	135.50	135.50
Jan	136.50	136.50
Mar	137.50	137.50
May	138.50	138.50
Jul	139.50	139.50
Sep	140.50	140.50
Nov	141.50	141.50
Jan	142.50	142.50
Mar	143.50	143.50
May	144.50	144.50
Jul	145.50	145.50
Sep	146.50	146.50
Nov	147.50	147.50
Jan	148.50	148.50
Mar	149.50	149.50
May	150.50	150.50
Jul	151.50	151.50
Sep	152.50	152.50
Nov	153.50	153.50
Jan	154.50	154.50
Mar	155.50	155.50
May	156.50	156.50
Jul	157.50	157.50
Sep	158.50	158.50
Nov	159.50	159.50
Jan	160.50	160.50
Mar	161.50	161.50
May	162.50	162.50
Jul	163.50	163.50
Sep	164.50	164.50
Nov	165.50	165.50
Jan	166.50	166.50
Mar	167.50	167.50
May	168.50	168.50
Jul	169.50	169.50
Sep	170.50	170.50
Nov	171.50	171.50
Jan	172.50	172.50
Mar	173.50	173.50
May	174.50	174.50
Jul	175.50	175.50
Sep	176.50	176.50
Nov	177.50	177.50
Jan	178.50	178.50
Mar	179.50	179.50
May	180.50	180.50
Jul	181.50	181.50
Sep	182.50	182.50
Nov	183.50	183.50
Jan	184.50	184.50
Mar	185.50	185.50
May	186.50	186.50
Jul	187.50	187.50
Sep	188.50	188.50
Nov	189.50	189.50
Jan	190.50	190.50
Mar	191.50	191.50
May	192.50	192.50
Jul	193.50	193.50
Sep	194.50	194.50
Nov	195.50	195.50
Jan	196.50	196.50
Mar	197.50	197.50
May	198.50	198.50
Jul	199.50	199.50
Sep	200.50	200.50
Nov	201.50	201.50
Jan	202.50	202.50
Mar	203.50	203.50
May	204.50	204.50
Jul	205.50	205.50
Sep	206.50	206.50
Nov	207.50	207.50
Jan	208.50	208.50
Mar	209.50	209.50
May	210.50	210.50
Jul	211.50	211.50
Sep	212.50	212.50
Nov	213.50	213.50
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May	216.50	216.50
Jul	217.50	217.50
Sep	218.50	218.50
Nov	219.50	219.50
Jan	220.50	220.50
Mar	221.50	221.50
May	222.50	222.50
Jul	223.50	223.50
Sep	224.50	224.50
Nov	225.50	225.50
Jan	226.50	226.50
Mar	227.50	227.50
May	228.50	228.50
Jul	229.50	229.50
Sep	230.50	230.50
Nov	231.50	231.50
Jan	232.50	232.50
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May	240.50	240.50
Jul	241.50	241.50
Sep	242.50	242.50
Nov	243.50	243.50
Jan	244.50	244.50
Mar	245.50	245.50
May	246.50	246.50
Jul	247.50	247.50
Sep	248.50	248.50
Nov	249.50	249.50
Jan	250.50	250.50
Mar	251.50	251.50
May	252.50	252.50
Jul	253.50	253.50
Sep	254.50	254.50
Nov	255.50	255.50
Jan	256.50	256.50
Mar	257.50	257.50
May	258.50	258.50
Jul	259.50	259.50
Sep	260.50	260.50
Nov	261.50	261.50
Jan	262.50	262.50
Mar	263.50	263.50
May	264.50	264.50
Jul	265.50	265.50
Sep	266.50	266.50
Nov	267.50	267.50
Jan	268.50	268.50
Mar	269.50	269.50
May	270.50	270.50
Jul	271.50	271.50
Sep	272.50	272.50
Nov	273.50	273.50
Jan	274.50	274.50
Mar	275.50	275.50
May	276.50	276.50
Jul	277.50	277.50
Sep	278.50	278.50
Nov	279.50	279.50
Jan	280.50	280.50
Mar	281.50	281.50
May	282.50	282.50
Jul	283.50	283.50
Sep	284.50	284.50
Nov	285.50	285.50
Jan	286.50	286.50
Mar	287.50	287.50
May	288.50	288.50
Jul	289.50	289.50
Sep	290.50	290.50
Nov	291.50	291.50
Jan	292.50	292.50
Mar	293.50	293.50
May	294.50	294.50
Jul	295.50	295.50
Sep	296.50	296.50
Nov	297.50	297.50
Jan	298.50	298.50
Mar	299.50	299.50
May	300.50	300.50
Jul	301.50	301.50
Sep	302.50	302.50
Nov	303.50	303.50
Jan	304.50	304.50
Mar	305.50	305.50
May	306.50	306.50
Jul	307.50	307.50
Sep	308.50	308.50
Nov	309.50	309.50
Jan	310.50	310.50
Mar	311.50	311.50
May	312.50	312.50
Jul	313.50	313.50
Sep	314.50	314.50
Nov	315.50	315.50
Jan	316.50	316.50
Mar	317.50	317.50
May	318.50	318.50
Jul	319.50	319.50
Sep	320.50	320.50
Nov	321.50	321.50
Jan	322.50	322.50
Mar	323.50	323.50
May	324.50	324.50
Jul	325.50	325.50
Sep	326.50	326.50
Nov	327.50	327.50
Jan	328.50	328.50
Mar	329.50	329.50
May	330.50	330.50
Jul	331.50	331.50
Sep	332.50	332.50
Nov	333.50	333.50
Jan	334.50	334.50
Mar	335.50	335.50
May	336.50	336.50
Jul	337.50	337.50
Sep	338.50	338.50
Nov	339.50	339.50
Jan	340.50	340.50
Mar	341.50	341.50
May	342.50	342.50
Jul	343.50	343.50
Sep	344.50	344.50
Nov	345.50	345.50
Jan	346.50	346.50
Mar	347.50	347.50
May	348.50	348.50
Jul	349.50	349.50
Sep	350.50	350.50
Nov	351.50	351.50
Jan	352.50	352.50
Mar	353.50	353.50
May	354.50	354.50
Jul	355.50	355.50
Sep	356.50	356.50
Nov	357.50	357.50
Jan	358.50	358.50
Mar	359.50	359.50
May	360.50	360.50
Jul	361.50	361.50
Sep	362.50	362.50
Nov	363.50	363.50
Jan	364.50	364.50
Mar	365.50	365.50
May	366.50	366.50
Jul	367.50	367.50
Sep	368.50	368.50
Nov	369.50	369.50
Jan	370.50	370.50
Mar	371.50	371.50
May	372.50	372.50
Jul	373.50	373.50
Sep	374.50	374.50
Nov	375.50	375.50
Jan	376.50	376.50</

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

How Sainsbury's pulled off a skilful balancing act

If the best form of advertising is word of mouth, it might be thought that J. Sainsbury need never invest in another newspaper advertisement or TV commercial. Britain's leading food retailer has such a high reputation for quality and value that its most vocal salesmen are its customers.

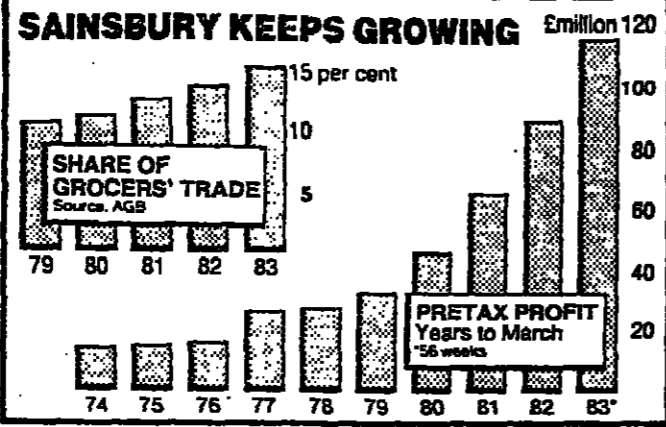
The opening today of its supermarket on the site of the old West London air terminal in Cromwell Road - prime Sainsbury's territory, with thousands of upmarket ABC1 shoppers within a car ride - has been eagerly awaited locally in a way that no other retailer, except Marks and Spencer, could hope for.

Such popularity is reflected in the Sainsbury's accounts over the past five years.

Profits are up by 220 per cent since 1978, from £31.8m to £101.5m last year, while net profit margins in that time have grown from 3.16 per cent to 4.43. In the same period, sales have grown from £1,007m to £2,293m, customer numbers have risen by 43 per cent to more than 5 million a week, and Sainsbury's share of the grocery market has grown from 10.4 per cent to 15 per cent, putting it ahead of Tesco for the first time.

Viewed from the vantage point of 1983, this growth has an air of inevitability about it, as if taking the quality route was bound to pay dividends. Yet in the inflationary mid-70s, when Tesco launched its Checkout campaign and triggered off the supermarket price war, such an approach might have looked risky.

The fact that Sainsbury in that five-year period has pulled off a skilful balancing act between the need for low prices and the maintenance of quality was recognised last week by the Institute of Marketing, which gave it the 1983 National



Marketing Award. In its submission to the Institute, the company points out how easy it would have been to over-react to the immediate price threat.

"Our two major competitors during this period were Tesco and Asda, both of which initiated very heavy promotional activity and fierce competition. Sainsbury's were not panicked into uncharacteristic responses but maintained a steady consistent marketing position - high quality at the most competitive price.

"This consistency was undoubtedly a major strength. Tesco gained considerable market share in their first years of Checkout; as the message of the Discount programme and the quality image came through in-store and in advertising, Sainsbury's improved their market share (as measured by AGB) by 44 per cent, as against Tesco's 13 per cent and Asda's 13 per cent.

The Discount programme was Sainsbury's immediate response to the price problem. Not only had the price gap widened between Sainsbury and its main competitors, but it was perceived by customers to be even wider.

The answer was Discount '78, a package of regularly purchased lines - both manufacturers' brands and own label goods - sold at competitive prices and heavily promoted on television. Commercials featuring the TV presenter Mr Michael Barratt, produced by Saatchi & Saatchi, were used to launch the concept and succeeded in encouraging shoppers to return to Sainsbury. Newspaper advertisements were used to convey details of products and prices.

Sales increased as did awareness of Sainsbury's price policy. So the following year the company introduced Discount '79, which produced similarly successful results. By the middle of 1979, however, after 18 months of price-dominated advertising, it was felt that other elements needed to be added to the advertising image, such as quality, freshness and choice.

The Discount concept remained, but it was no longer central.

The TV commercials began to concentrate on the new elements rather than price, using humorous vignettes instead of the informative Discount approach, while the

newspaper advertisements - though still featuring products and prices - became more stylish.

Magazine advertising, however, provided the main thrust of this new approach as Sainsbury created a new style of food-retailer advertising that has won the company awards and spawned much imitation. Using double-page photographic spreads, and witty copy by one of London's top copywriters, Mr David Abbott, the advertisements convey both the quality and the wide range of produce such as cheese and vegetables that Sainsbury sells.

Mr Peter Davis, Sainsbury's assistant managing director, responsible for buying and marketing, says: "The reasons we went into magazines were both logical and emotional. First, while we advertise on television quite heavily and it reaches the majority of our customers, it leaves an important group, who are light TV viewers, not very well covered.

"Secondly, we wanted to be able to have time to talk to our customers, and not just shout key points at them. We wanted to use rational and logical arguments.

An even more important element in Sainsbury's marketing activity is its research programme, which plays a fundamental part in every area of the company's activity, from the selection of product lines to the layout of the store and, perhaps most crucial of all, the location of the stores themselves.

Sainsbury has long had a strong statistics section, but it has come to the fore in the past few years.

All this information has resulted in certain points becoming important elements of Sainsbury's development strategy. For example, the company will not plan a store unless there is adequate parking space, preferably at ground level. New stores are now larger - the 15 branches being opened this year have an average square footage of 25,000, compared with the usual 15,000.

Opening hours have increased by a quarter, by reopening stores closed on Mondays and extending late-night trading, to accommodate the needs of working people. New lines such as cosmetics, in-store bakeries and fresh fish, as well as many individual own-label products, are all the result of asking customers what they want.

A policy is needed for hybrids

Whitehall notebook

It is always refreshing to hear politicians being modest about their powers of prescience. The Chancellor's decision to unload another chunk of Cable and Wireless shares this financial year is - by implication at least - a striking example of this unusual phenomenon.

When the Government sold half its shares in Cable and Wireless in November, 1981, the prospectus declared explicitly that the Government intended to retain a majority shareholding in the company for the foreseeable future. In fact, its shareholding slipped from fractionally over 50 per cent to 45 per cent in March this year when, without denour from the Treasury, Cable and Wireless made a cash-plus-shares acquisition in Hong-kong, its largest and most profitable area of operation.

Any lingering suspicion that this was an accidental or unforeseeable aberration has now been dispelled by the latest disposal plans. The Treasury has clearly decided, that, in this context at least, two years is the limit of the foreseeable future. (Sceptics might wonder how this attitude reflects on the more serious debate about long-term trends in public spending, but that is another matter.)

While breaches of prospectus commitments are rightly regarded in both the City and Whitehall as serious matters, nobody is seriously suggesting that there will be a challenge

to the legitimacy of what the Government is doing.

"The foreseeable future" is bound to be a matter of judgment, and shareholders in Cable and Wireless - who have already doubled their money since flotation - are likely to be highly tolerant of any short-term disruptive effects that the imminent unloading of more Government shares may have on the value of their investment.

But the Cable and Wireless episode does raise the interesting question of what the Government intends to do with its growing portfolio of minority stakes in denationalized companies.

Apart from Cable and Wireless, ministers already have BP, British Aerospace, Britoil and Associated British Ports rattling around in this cupboard, with British Telecom and others still to come.

By contrast, Amersham International was disposed of *tout entier*, and a 100 per cent share sale is also planned for Enterprise Oil (British Gas's North Sea oil assets, as was) and, perhaps, British Airways.

foreign takeovers increasingly popular.

But there is no uniformity or consistent pattern about the arrangements, and no clue as to whether, or for how long, the stakes will be held.

It is hard to dispute the conclusion of Dr David Steel, of Exeter University, speaking at an Institute of Fiscal Studies conference last week, that Government policy towards these "hybrids" has been developed "on the hoof"; that is, in an ad hoc way that owes more to current political and market tolerances than to any considered strategy.

According to Dr Steel: "The Government has neither provided a proper justification for its decision to retain a substantial stake (when the logic of its arguments in favour of privatization suggests that public enterprises should be sold off completely); nor has it answered a trail of questions about its future relations with these hybrid companies".

While the Government has pledged itself to play a purely passive, "hands off" role as minority shareholder Dr Steel argues that in practice the pressures on ministers to intervene will be considerable; for example, in sensitive industrial disputes that have consequences for other sectors of the economy, or in delicate questions of purchasing policy. (The oil rig orders reluctantly

placed by BP and Britoil at Scott Lithgow is a typical case in point).

He argues that a White Paper laying out a coherent and uniform framework for the Government's dealings with its "hybrid" companies is urgently needed.

It is unlikely that Mr Lawson or any of his colleagues will regard such a course as being of the highest priority. However, ideological its motivation may be, ministers have tended to be pragmatic when it comes to implementing their privatization programme.

They have sold enough shares in companies to ensure that they are taken out of the Public Spending Borrowing Requirement, but have also taken account of how much stock the market can reasonably absorb, and have used the residual shareholding as a form of political insurance against charges of endangering national interests.

The signs are that the Government is coming round to thinking that there is little logic in retaining minority stakes - but Dr Steel is surely right to suggest that thought should be given to the longer-term implications of the policy.

If there was little enough rationale about a 50.1 per cent holding in Cable and Wireless, there is surely none whatsoever about 22.5 per cent, which is what the Government will be left with after its latest sale.

Jonathan Davis

SDP spokesman to head CRU

Commodities Research Unit: Mr John Horan, former Government Minister and economic spokesman for the SDP, has rejoined the company as managing director. Mr Robert Pearlman, becomes chairman and Sir Sigmund Sternberg chairman of CRU Holdings. Meyer International, Mr John Dobby and Mr Richard Jewson have joined the board. Triplex Foundries Group: Mr Peter Chapman has been made

APPOINTMENTS

Finance director from February 1. John Govett & Co: Mr Ian Kennedy has become a director. Macdonald & Co (Publishers): Mr Roger Hearn has joined the board. Central & Sheerwood: Mr David James becomes a group managing director from January 1.

Venice Simplon-Orient-Express: Mr David Benson has been made chairman and chief executive.

Computer Systems Development: Mr Maurice Elderfield, chairman of Throgmorton Trust, has become non-executive chairman. Mr Jeffrey Harris, chief executive of the Arbat Group, joins the board. Henderson Unit Trust Management: Mr Roderick Primrose and Mr Ian Scott have become directors.

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At the core of your CATV network lies the hardware. Naturally, you'll want the best. And with BICC's extensive range, which includes the latest COMM/SCOPE cable designs, that's exactly what you'll be getting.

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CBI CONFERENCE

Britain 'can beat Japanese competition'

Mr Ronnie Halstead, chairman of Bechtel Products, and of the CBI marketing committee, highlighted the damage done to British business through faulty manufacturing and service.

He was moving a marketing committee resolution which stated that business should concentrate more on value for money and less on price competition and pleas for government support.

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'Go for growth' Beckett calls for growth in economy to spur business recovery

The CBI and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors are to set up a joint study to find more work for the construction industry.

Mr Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, said yesterday: "It was opening the seventh annual conference of the confederation in Glasgow with a call for more growth in the economy."

Mr Beckett hoped that the next Budget would help increase public investment. The structure of the economy was not being maintained intact but was increasingly shabby and expensive to operate.

He said that the construction industry was not doing well. He said that the construction industry was not doing well. He said that the construction industry was not doing well.

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Reports from John Winder, Amanda Haigh and Derek Barnett. Leading article, page 15

Improvement had been in high technology and in consumer goods industries.

There was some increased activity in capital goods because of increased investments, but output was only just being maintained in intermediate goods.

"We believe growth will continue, at least for the first half of 1984, but it is not likely to be very strong."

Consumption had increased rapidly in the past 15 months, some of it financed by credit and hire purchase, which now had to be paid for. Savings had been run down to levels that might be considered too low.

There would be better trade opportunities in Europe, which together with growth in the American economy and improved British competitiveness would enable Britain to increase exports by about 4 per cent next year.

Private service investment had increased rapidly this year and it was possible that there would be further growth next year, when manufacturing investment would certainly increase.

Recovery was patchy and the best trial priorities with a consequent loss of market share within world trade.

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needed more confidence in sustained growth. There was not much danger of overheating but a possibility that the economy might run out of steam in the second half of next year - an outcome that the CBI and the Government must do everything to avoid.

The CBI survey had shown that net job losses in manufacturing would continue for the next few months but at a reduced rate.

High on Sir Terence's list of obstacles were the excessive share of national resources going to the state, into spending rather than creating wealth. Any progress in pushing back the frontiers of the state would have to be made early in the present Parliament.

He urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to raise employers' national insurance contributions nor the upper earnings limit, and to announce the early removal of the remaining 1 per cent national insurance surcharge.

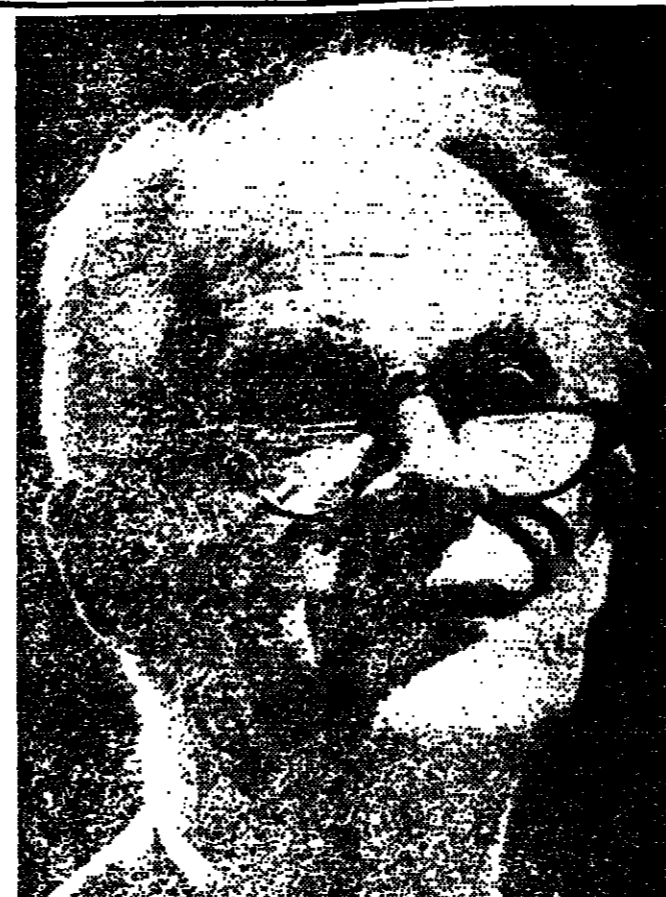
If the Chancellor could get high interest rates down it would do more than anything else to improve business confidence and increase the momentum of investment.

The Federation, supporting the resolution, said that the Government should gradually but determinedly nudge its interest rates down.

Mr James Cleimson, deputy president of the CBI, opened the afternoon session by outlining improvements he felt were needed to achieve a more enterprising Britain.

He emphasized the need to convince the public of the desirability of making profits, pay increases achieved through productivity, the development of the fruits of research, and the maximum use of new technology.

Call for flexible policies



Sir Terence Beckett speaking at Glasgow yesterday.

Move to end aid rejected

Delegates rejected a motion saying that government financial assistance for industry was both a boon and a hindrance on balance we would be better off without it.

Mr John Risk, secretary of Coats Patons and chairman of the Scottish CBI, said some aid had been superfluous but the net benefit had been substantial.

Rates limit welcomed

Delegates carried overwhelmingly a resolution put forward by the rating and valuation committee congratulating the Government on its steps to limit the rate that could be charged by irresponsible, high-spending councils.

The resolution, moved by Mr Michael Davis, of Greenhall Whitney and chairman of the committee said that the committee nevertheless still believed it was the duty of local government to exercise restraint on expenditure and rate increases.

Europe's role Government urged to be flexible in fight for expansion

The conference passed by a large majority a resolution saying that lower inflation did not automatically produce higher growth, and calling on the Government to adopt such flexible policies as may be necessary to ensure sustained growth.

Mr Michael Heare, managing director of Aluminium Wire and Cable Company, said controlling inflation alone was not enough.

"We are not looking for Government to do our job for us. We are capable of any willing to stand on our own feet. But while the politicians argue, British industry is bleeding to death, admittedly not so fast as it has been, but still bleeding more the less."

The national insurance surcharge should go tomorrow. The Government still seemed obsessed with the eddy accounting and mumbo jumbo monetarism.

Mr Royal Lyttel, group managing director of TFC Group, said that the Government should make public spending on current expenditure not on capital expenditure which was wrong.

There were numerous instances where Britain gave free trade without getting it back in Scotland there was the offshore oil industry, particularly in Norway, trading in the British sector of the North Sea without British vessels being able to trade in Norwegian waters.

Appeal to curb unitary taxes

The conference passed a resolution recognizing the dangers to international business of the confiscatory nature of the unitary tax system which they reach beyond national frontiers. It urged the Government to consult other governments to bring the strongest pressure to bear on the United States Administration to introduce legislation prohibiting such practices.

Mr Gerald Dennis, deputy chairman, BAT Industries Group, moving the resolution said that the unitary tax was an alarming common practice in the United States and was disruptive, fickle and downright mean.

Tax reform call

A motion on tax reform calling for a larger proportion of tax revenue to be raised by taxes on spending rather than on income or capital was passed by a large majority.

EEC strategy to boost trade and industry needed

The conference passed a resolution fully supporting continued United Kingdom membership of the EEC, but deploring the Community's lack of economic and political direction and urging the Government to take the lead in developing a more active strategy for industry, by 1991 to 1992, a major work of two.

Mr John Mills, head of corporate and economic planning, Allied Lyons, moving the resolution, said that since 1974 the Community has concentrated too much thought and money on welfare and social policies, and had neglected industrial priorities with a consequent loss of market share within world trade.

"We have found ourselves unable to create new areas of employment to compensate for the loss in the traditional industrial sectors, and have thus incurred a much higher rate of unemployment than in Japan and, to some degree, the United States," he said.

"This resolution is not an attack on the Government, but rather a plea for it to consider a strategy at a time when the Community is so clearly beset with such problems as agriculture and financing, in the apparent neglect of its industrial potential," he said.

"We must move from the arena of the seemingly never ending arguments about the budgets and the British contribution and the agricultural imbalance."

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Close vote on free trade

Delegates voted by a majority of only seven for a resolution urging the Government to ensure that the United Kingdom allowed the facility of free trade only to those countries reciprocating in equal measure.

One delegate described the resolution as muddled and contradictory. The resolution, stating that the conference supported the principle of free trade, was the problem was that individual countries sought to protect their own particular position, though he could understand great sympathy being shown towards the less developed countries.

There were numerous instances where Britain gave free trade without getting it back in Scotland there was the offshore oil industry, particularly in Norway, trading in the British sector of the North Sea without British vessels being able to trade in Norwegian waters.

Exchange rates worry

The conference carried a resolution pointing out the dangers to prospects for world economic growth caused by volatile exchange rates and high real interest rates, and urging all governments to consider the international effects of their domestic policies.

This was moved by Mr Ken Durham, chairman of Unilever and chairman of the economic and financial policy committee of the CBI. He said that a number of factors determined the health of world trade but none more so than uncertainty and unpredictability.

Investment decisions had a little scale of one or two decades and a predictable economic and political future was a key ingredient.

Table with multiple columns listing financial data, including Authorized Units & Insurance Funds, and various market indices.

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MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Export blow at Distillers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 31. Dealings end, Nov 11. Contango Day, Nov 14. Settlement Day, Nov 21.

Shares of Distillers, the Scotch whisky group which once dominated the industry, slipped 4p to 226p yesterday after another round of disappointing export figures.

Although it has been hit by some of its smaller rivals on the home front the group has continued to fare relatively well in a number of overseas markets and its Dewar's brand has recently gained top spot in the United States.

The group is likely to suffer more than most of its rivals from an 11 per cent decline in September exports and this performance could lift off hat hopes that the Scotch whisky hangover is now over.

In the first nine months of this year industry exports are down 9 per cent. Although some confusion reigns about the detailed shipments there is little prospect of Distillers producing cheerful interim figures next month although the full year's results may be better than last year's £209.1m.

On the home front Distillers is near to relaunching its Johnnie Walker Red Label Scotch whisky which was withdrawn six years ago after a bitter pricing row with the European Commission.

The signalled return of Johnnie Walker has had a sobering impact on the shares of Arthur Bell (12p) and Highland Distilleries (94p). The two

Sea drilling and North Sea Forties sale, and Grand Metropolitan on US buying to keep the FT 30-Share index edging forward.

Glits were, at one stage, a little uneasy about the US interest rate outlook and today's money supply figures. But earlier falls were cut to 54, or so.

The market was once dominated by an array of special situation stocks. Financials came in for a flurry of speculation. Mercantile House jumped 20p to 374p on a cheerful circular from stockbrokers Laing and Cruickshank and Hill Samuel was firm on talk of American interest rates.

Mr James Pilditch, who founded the company, is stepping down as chairman to concentrate on other work. Mr Pratt Thompson, a former chairman of BL International, is taking over as chairman while Mr Jeremy Fowler becomes chief executive.

Meanwhile, Aidcon International, which joined the Unlisted Securities Market three years ago, is set to become the first design company with a full Stock Exchange listing.

Capitalized at less than £2m when it came to the USM, it has grown to be worth about £12m.

Mr James Pilditch, who founded the company, is stepping down as chairman to concentrate on other work. Mr Pratt Thompson, a former chairman of BL International, is taking over as chairman while Mr Jeremy Fowler becomes chief executive.

Gibbs Mew, the Salisbury brewer, should arrive on the Unlisted Securities Market early next month. The shares are now traded under rule 163 and have, since the stockbrokers Buckmaster and Moore placed a line of stock in 1979, risen from 140p to 335p yesterday.

Paterson Jenks, the drinks and spices group, came in for a speculative run with the shares jumping to 164p and Lee Croxson, on its Hungarian jeans contract, moved ahead 4p to 120p.

Elsewhere Munford and White, the security group, jumped 8p to 213p on a 20 per cent profits advance. Valer rose 4p to 139p ahead of interim due on Thursday.

Paterson Jenks, the drinks and spices group, came in for a speculative run with the shares jumping to 164p and Lee Croxson, on its Hungarian jeans contract, moved ahead 4p to 120p.

The company is confident of a record profit this year, Phillips and Drew are forecasting £566,000 pretax with just over £1m for the following year.

Mr Pilditch said last night that the group would announce today a contract to redesign interiors of the House of Fraser stores group. It also had a market research deal with British Telecom. The two were worth £3m over the next two years.

Kode International, the electronics group, has encountered what it describes as "unexpected technical difficulties" and says that its year's profits will be marginally less than £1.4m produced last time.

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THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies

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RECENT ISSUES table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for fund name, price, and yield.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN table with columns for country/region, price, and yield.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES table with columns for authority name, price, and yield.

DOLLAR STOCKS table with columns for stock name, price, and yield.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS table with columns for bank name, price, and yield.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E

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SHIPPING table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

MINES table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

PROPERTY table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

PLANTATIONS table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

MISCELLANEOUS table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

UNLISTED SECURITIES table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Table showing Sterling spot and forward rates for various currencies.

Money Market

Table showing Money Market rates for various instruments.

Other Markets

Table showing Other Markets rates for various currencies.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table showing Dollar Spot Rates for various currencies.

Euro-5 Deposits

Table showing Euro-5 Deposits for various currencies.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table showing Financial Trusts for various companies.

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Table showing Insurance for various companies.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table showing Investment Trusts for various companies.

PLANTATIONS

Table showing Plantations for various companies.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table showing Miscellaneous for various companies.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table showing Unlisted Securities for various companies.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table with columns for company name, price, and yield.

Excludes VAT

Legal Appointments also on page 30

Assistant Librarian

Linklaters & Paines require a librarian in their London office to join a small and enthusiastic team responsible for the Firm's library and information service.

Duties will include indexing, maintenance of information files, research work and assistance with the day to day running of the library.

Applicants should hold an appropriate degree and/or should have had some experience of librarianship, preferably in a legal or commercial environment.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account qualifications and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. and quoting reference 10 to: John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Our Client firm has experienced accelerating growth since establishment in 1980.

Acting on behalf of Industrial and Insurance Companies and an increasing number of other Corporate Clients the practice has a Building, Insurance, Commercial Litigation and Commercial/Residential Property base.

The intention of the Partnership is to expand into a general Commercial practice and it is now necessary to recruit a Solicitor to develop the Company/Commercial potential, initially as a Salaried Partner, progressing to full Equity status within 12 months.

In your 30's with broad Company/Commercial experience you should possess the ability and energy to promote the growth of the practice in this area of specialisation.

In the first instance please write or telephone Cyril Batchelor or Denis Reed at Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0HP. 01-583 4847/4929.

ROOM TWELVE
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Young Solicitors

Corporate Tax City

Freshfields wish to recruit young solicitors who have recently qualified, or who are shortly to qualify, for its lively and fast growing Tax Department.

The work, which is mainly in the field of corporate taxation, is varied, demanding and of high quality. There are opportunities for travel abroad.

We are looking for candidates with a high level of academic attainment, the ability to get on with people and a good sense of humour. Career prospects and terms and conditions of employment are excellent. Applicants should write, in complete confidence, quoting Ref. T/TD 10:-

Mr David Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

Legal Officer

London

A major and expanding British Group with international interests seeks a qualified Lawyer for its busy legal department at Head Office. The work involves the provision of a wide range of legal services throughout the group and calls for the ability to work as a member of a small team but equally to use initiative. Candidates will be graduates with a minimum of 3-4 years post qualification experience gained either in industry or the company/commercial department of a professional firm.

Salary is negotiable depending on experience but will not be a limiting factor and there is a good benefits package.

Please send a detailed curriculum vitae and recent photograph to Bernard L. Taylor or telephone for a personal history form quoting Ref: 6664.

Hervyn Hughes
Alexandre Tic
(International) Ltd.
Management Recruitment Consultants



37 Golden Square,
London W1R 4AN.
01-434 4091.

Young Commercial Lawyer

London to £7,000

Our client, Marks and Spencer plc, needs no introduction. The Company requires a solicitor to join its compact in-house Legal Team. The Team offers advice on a very broad range of topics, chiefly in the areas of retailing, property, intellectual property, employment, contract and company law.

Candidates will be of graduate calibre, with about 4 years relevant post-qualification experience. Personal qualities must include quick thinking, well developed verbal and written skills, a commercial and practical approach and a sense of humour.

The rewards are equal to the very real challenge and include particularly attractive Company benefits.

Candidates should apply in confidence, detailing career progression and salary and quoting reference T2076, to Mrs. Indira Brown, Corporate Resourcing Group Ltd, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL. Tel: 01-222 5555.

Marks & Spencer

YOUNG SOLICITORS

COVENTRY BASED
GOOD SALARY AND BENEFITS

Austin Rover Group is seeking to recruit two qualified solicitors to strengthen its busy Legal department. This department provides a comprehensive legal service to the Company and the positions offer an excellent opportunity to obtain wide experience of legal work in a commercial environment and to take on responsibility at an early stage.

Both positions will ultimately be based at the headquarters of Austin Rover Group in Coventry. One will deal mainly with company and commercial law and conveyancing while the other will specialise in litigation including employment law work.

Candidates, male or female, will have good honours degrees and will be solicitors who have been admitted for at least one to two years. Experience will have been gained either in industry or in a commercially-oriented private practice. A practical commercial approach is essential together with the ability to communicate with staff at all levels within the Company. A certain amount of UK travel is involved and therefore a current driving licence is essential. Salary and benefits, including relocation assistance where appropriate, will be commensurate with age and experience. Please write with full career details, in the first instance, to: Mrs J.A. Lewis, Personnel Manager, Corporate Staffs, BL Public Limited Company, 35-38 Portman Square, LONDON W1H 0HQ.

AUSTIN ROVER DRIVING IS BELIEVING

Lawyer

Pharmaceuticals
Cheshire

ICI has a vacancy for a lawyer in the Secretary's Department of its Pharmaceuticals Division at Alderley Edge, Cheshire. The Department provides specialist and general legal advice and administrative services to one of ICI's major international businesses.

Candidates should be aged 27-30 and ideally should have had some experience in industry. Experience of commercial work, including negotiation of contracts, technical licensing, competition and monopoly law would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be a Barrister or Solicitor with a good academic background, and a willingness to travel overseas. The ability to speak another European language would be helpful.

An attractive salary and excellent benefits, including a profit-sharing scheme, are offered. Assistance towards relocation expenses is also available to anyone who has to move to this very attractive area of rural Cheshire.

Applications, with a comprehensive C.V. should be addressed to:



J.A. Hurst,
Senior Personnel Officer,
Imperial Chemical Industries PLC,
Pharmaceuticals Division,
Alderley House, Alderley Park,
Macclesfield, Cheshire SK6 8DY.

Company Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor for their Company Department to undertake general corporate and financial work. Previous experience in this field will be an advantage but applications from recently qualified solicitors will be given careful consideration. In both cases, a good academic record is required.

The successful candidate may be invited in due course to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Brussels, Hong Kong, New York, Paris).

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full C.V. and quoting reference 11 to:-

John Hamilton, Personnel Manager,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

Property Lawyer

NORTH WEST LONDON

Ladbroke Group plc has major interests in hotels, property investment and development, high street retailing and leisure time activities. They are currently seeking a Solicitor with at least 5 years relevant experience since admission to fulfil a senior role within their Legal Department based in North West London.

A substantial proportion of the work will be for the Group's Property Division which currently has a wide range of high quality developments including industrial estates, offices and luxury flats. Additionally the post will involve providing an advisory service to operating divisions on all matters relating to a wide variety of properties with frequent acquisitions and disposals.

Applicants should have experience of major transactions gained within a commercial environment. They should be self motivated, able to react quickly to operational requirements and to communicate at the highest level.

Salary is negotiable and the package will include a car, executive share option and other major benefits. Career progression and development prospects within the Group are excellent.

Please write with full C.V. and details of current income to V. Gaffin (Head of Group Personnel), Ladbroke Group plc, Chance House, Neasden Lane, London NW10 2XE.

Ladbroke Group plc

PLYMOUTH
Bond Pearce & Co.
Probate and
Trust Dept
require an Assistant,
qualified or unqualified
urgently.
Apply with C.V. to:
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or telephone
(0752) 266523. Ref WJP

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Dept. Varied case load but
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contract work. Must have
drive and initiative.
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the right applicant. Salary
according to experience.
Tel 01-583 8511
asking for Mr Brooker
or Mr Ruffell

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SOLICITOR
LINCOLNS INN
Assistant Solicitor, newly
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Partner of old established firm.
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GAMLENS
34 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2A 3ES.
Tel: 01-581 7346

Solicitors
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arrangements to suit the vendor and
funds are now available. Please write
to Box 5488 The Times.

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SOLICITOR
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Attractive salary according to
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Apply in writing with full C.V. to
reference 16.

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we are unable to help you.
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BRISTOL well-known practice seek 1
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veyancing Solicitors. Both around 3 yrs
relevant experience. Excellent salary.
Possibility City centre location for early
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leisure facilities. Apply with CV to
Apsis 01-242 1281 1284 for info serv.

CHEAM, Solicitor, minimum three
years experience, to be respon-
sible for long-established office.
Highly competitive salary. Excellent
benefits. Apply with CV to
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WICKHAMHAM SOLICITORS with
extensive conveyancing practice
require conveyancer with experience
who can handle volume conveyancing
and also undertake probate. Excellent
salary for the right applicant. Apply
with CV to 01-242 1281 1284 for info serv.

THE LEGAL DIV of Personnel
Specialists in all levels in London and
Surrey. Apply
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LITIGATION PROGRESSIVE Practice in
London seeks Solicitor, up to 2 yrs
experience, to be responsible for general
civil & insurance work. Salary up to
£24,000 per annum. Apply with CV to
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MENT (S.W.) Large progressive
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Advantage of Salary and Pension
Scheme. Apply with CV to 01-242 1281
1284 for info serv.

COMPANY Major City practice needs
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commercial work. Salary up to 3 yrs
experience. Apply with CV to 01-242 1281
1284 for info serv.

Binks Stern and Partners

(formerly Harold Stern and Co)

CONVEYANCING

We are seeking an able solicitor to join our Commercial Conveyancing Department.

This opportunity is likely to appeal to someone aged 30-35 having not less than three years post-qualification experience in a good Central London firm.

The successful candidate must be able and willing to work under pressure with minimum supervision.

The post is with a view to a salaried partnership being offered to the right person within a year.

Salary negotiable.
Apply in writing with full cv to:-
The Partnership Secretary
Binks Stern and Partners
Queens House
55/56 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LT

Principal

English Solicitors in Mayfair

An unusual and exciting opportunity exists for an ambitious and personable Solicitor. We are a specialist firm of Company/Commercial Lawyers offering a wide range of services to a large international clientele. We now need to replace our U.K. Principal (ex-City) who is moving to our overseas office. Applicants must have at least 5 years experience involving all aspects of Corporate Legal advice.

You should be at least 32 years of age, possess a mature outlook, sound negotiating skills, and have a developed sense of diplomacy (and humour), to help our varied and valued clientele.

An attractive salary is offered leading to a Partnership in 12 months.
Please apply in writing with full Curriculum Vitae to Box 1550H The Times

Wyeth Laboratories

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY (Solicitor)

Wyeth Laboratories is a successful international pharmaceutical Company with its UK Head Office and Research facility near Maidenhead and its manufacturing operation at Havant, Hants.

This appointment has responsibility to the Company Secretary for assistance in the management of the Company's legal and corporate affairs, including law, property matters and insurance in addition to the normal statutory duties.

This is a rare opportunity for a recently qualified Solicitor to gain varied commercial experience and to contribute rapidly in a challenging environment. Key attributes are energy, enthusiasm and the ability to communicate effectively.

The salary and benefits will be appropriate to the appointment, and assistance with relocation will be provided if necessary.
Please ask for career history form or send details to:

D. Bryan Andrews Associates
Management Selection,
St Martins House, 29 Ludgate Hill,
London EC4M 7BQ. Tel: 01-248 8033.

WIGAN MAGISTRATES COURT

Trainee Court Clerk

£3,066 - £6,120

Applications are invited from Solicitors, Barristers, or Law Students who have completed academic and final examinations and are seeking a career in Magistrates Courts Service.

Applications will be considered from those awaiting results of professional final examinations. The appointments offers experience in the work of magistrates courts and training for duties of the court clerk. Salary on completion of Solicitors or Bar final, £5,800.

Applications with full personal details and name of two referees by 18th November.

J. Beall-Hermann, Solicitor, Clerk to Wigan Justices, 88 Chapel Lane, Wigan WN1 1JG. Telephone 0948 48704.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

Assistant Solicitor

£11,673 - £13,872 pa (incl LWA)

We are looking for a qualified Solicitor with experience in advocacy to be a member of the Litigation Section of the Council's Legal Division.

You will be expected to undertake a large Social Services caseload; advocacy in Magistrates' and County Courts; and general litigation and advisory matters.

Application form from and to be returned to: Departmental Staffing Officer, Town Hall, Room 207, Easton Road, NW1 2RU or Telephone 01-837 9983 (ANSafone) quoting Ref No 1A/402/T. Closing date: 25 November, 1983.

CAMDEN

equal opportunity employer
Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post regardless of sex, racial origin, marital status, disability or age.
All posts are open for job-sharing.

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING LAWYERS

MASONS are looking for two additional Solicitors or Barristers to work in the fields of UK and International Building and Civil Engineering Litigation. The work will suit those with ability and drive who wish to specialise in complex and substantial litigation.

Applicants, who may be newly qualified or have up to three years' experience since admission, must have good academic qualifications with some experience of building, civil engineering or commercial litigation.

Please apply with CV to: The Staff Partner, Masons, 10 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1BA.

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Personal Injuries and Industrial Tribunals
An experienced Legal Executive or recently qualified Solicitor to process an existing workload of Trade Union and Insurance company generated work.

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A Trainee or associate legal executive to deal with some Matrimonial debt and other general litigation with some Supervision. Generous Salary and Pension Scheme available for both posts. please apply with c.v. to C. P. Mather Warner Goodman & Street, 14-16 Portland Terrace Southampton.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and two referees by 18th November.

01-242 1281 1284 for info serv.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax All-News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank...

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen.
6.25 News from Gavin Scott...

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Hinduism in India and Britain.
12.00 Portland Bill. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper...



Jonathan Pryce as Martin Luther: BBC1 9.25pm

CHOICE

Jonathan Pryce gives a powerful portrayal of the medieval German theologian, Martin Luther, in William Nicholson's dramatised account of the causes of the Augustinian's break from the Roman Catholic faith...

CHOICE

means questioning the authority of the Pope. The play, covering the ten-year period of Luther's quest for salvation, manages to capture convincingly the turmoil of the times and, thanks to Pryce, to convey the effect of one man's conscience on a country...

CHOICE

lecture. Joining the Lord Chancellor as former solicitor general for Scotland, Lord McCusker, and Sir Iwan Judd, the Ombudsman from 1978 to 1982...

BBC 2

- 9.00 Daytime on Two: Give James gives his personal view of Shakespeare's Hamlet.
9.25 Maths Counts. 8.48 Decimal points, 10.10 Reading for 7 to 9-year-olds...

CHANNEL 4

- 9.30 CBI '83. Live coverage of the last morning's proceedings which include a speech from the president of the Confederation of British Industry...

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary...

Radio 3

- 6.55 News. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Ravel's Concerto for Piano and Cello.
7.15 The World at One. News.
7.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

Radio 2

- 6.00 News Magazine. 6.50 Shipping Forecast.
6.55 News. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Ravel's Concerto for Piano and Cello.
7.15 The World at One. News.

Radio 1

- 6.00 News. 6.05 News.
6.10 News. 6.15 News.
6.20 News. 6.25 News.
6.30 News. 6.35 News.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

- SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00pm Full Life.
TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30pm News.
CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30pm News.
ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00pm Gardens For All.

YORKSHIRE

- As London except: 12.30pm-1.00pm News.
As London except: 1.20pm-1.30pm News.
As London except: 1.20pm-1.30pm News.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/255m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200.1kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 152.8kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/483m.

Advertisement section containing various notices, listings, and small ads. Includes 'RON MOODY', 'LA VIE EN ROSE', 'GARRICK', 'LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS', and 'CONCERTS'.

Syria calls up entire military reserves

Continued from page 1
closing in on Ararat, is evidently anxious to bring the battle to a conclusion. Ararat himself now spends much of his time in a new PLO headquarters on a narrow street in the old part of Tripoli. He conceded yesterday that conditions in Baddawi - where his men were still firing salvos of Katyusha rockets at Syrian and anti-Arafat Palestinian positions in the mountains to the east - were "very tough".

Who's who in the Kremlin power game



Moscow's men in command: Mr Chernenko; Mr Grishin, secretary of the Moscow party; Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister; and Mr Gorbachov wave from the Lenin Mausoleum at the military and workers' parade through Red Square yesterday.

Frank Johnson in the Commons Insp Kaufman grills a suspect Bill

Yesterday brought the reappearance of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, a measure which caused a certain amount of concern, some of it genuine, in the last Parliament before the Bill lapsed with the calling of the general election. For us in the gallery, it was an occasion for strong nerves. Labour members are apt, in connection with this measure, to protest with relish about "intimate searches" of suspects and related subjects, and to offer details. Mr Gerald Kaufman, the new chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, himself carried out an intimate search on Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary. Mr Kaufman poked around in every office of Mr Brittan's levity in search of concealed weapons. Mr Kaufman made a great impression on Labour backbenchers when, as chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, he used to go this sort of thing to Mr Michael Heseltine. Mr Kaufman likes reading detail. Most politicians like neither reading nor detail. But society expects someone to do such work. So Mr Kaufman was voted by his backbench colleagues to the top of the Shadow Cabinet. Yesterday Mr Kaufman went about his task in relation to the suspect Mr Brittan. It was an example of the way in which the system is open to abuse. That it had been planted on him by the police at an earlier stage, a most disturbing case. As well as his taste for detail, Mr Kaufman also has a taste for exaggeration and extravagant suggestion. Those he manages to indulge while at the same time remaining in the absolute centre of his party and a part of Western civilization, an extraordinary feat given his party. Thus he yesterday said that Mr Brittan had been "apprehended in the felonious act of trying to slip a bogus police and criminal evidence Bill through Parliament", and that "the accused man, Brittan, tried to avoid the charge by grasping on his accomplice, the old lag, Whiteley". Furthermore in a dazzling change of metaphor from the penal to the ideological, he accused Mr Brittan of a "somewhat Stalinist attempt to rewrite history". Shabby raincoat clue to offence. A few minutes later, Mr Kaufman had discovered that the Bill gave a policeman a new power to arrest someone by anticipating the causing of offence such as "an affront to public decency". Mr Kaufman said he had looked up the relevant Home Office document to see what an affront to public decency was. "Page 32 gave the example of a man flashing in a busy shopping street", he announced triumphantly. But how did the policeman know that a "flash" was imminent. "Does he play safe, and arrest anyone wearing a shabby raincoat?" he demanded. "If so, clause 22 of this Bill will be strongly endorsed by Aquascutum and Burberry." At that stage, the Tory backbencher, Mr Robert Atkins, produced the rather reasonable and rather disgusting example of a policeman spotting a man about to urinate in the street. Mr Kaufman, who had after all raised the subject in the first place, rather unreasonably replied: "I haven't got the hon gentleman's mind". It was an example of Mr Kaufman's skill as a debater. Mr Atkins's introduction of trousers had played into Mr Kaufman's hands. Mr Kaufman will forgive the metaphor.

Andropov absent from Red Square parade

Continued from page 1
reaction afterwards Mr Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, said Russia's desire for peace was all the stronger when the world was living through "arduous times". Ordinary Russians appeared surprised by Mr Andropov's absence. Some diplomats believe however that the Soviet leader's absence will not prove disabling, and that he exercised sufficient authority and control to continue running affairs behind the scenes. Others argue that illness will weaken his authority and that the power struggle which is already under way will accelerate this process. As usual the city centre was sealed off by police cordons, and Moscowites brought in special contingents waited their turn in side streets clutching pink balloons, some danced gaily to military band music in the sunshine. As in past years, the parade was boycotted by most Nato Ambassadors, except those of Greece, Turkey, Denmark and - unusually - Italy. The military parade consisted mostly of obsolete tanks and missiles, and no new weapons were displayed. In a bizarre incident which cast a further pall over the celebrations a protester set fire to himself on the steps of the Mausoleum shortly after the square had emptied. Western diplomats said witnesses had seen the man become engulfed in flames while another Russian tried to shoot a protest to protesters by. Both men were hauled into a police van before the self-immolation could be explained. Witnesses said the security police had difficulty dousing the flames and the protester was probably badly burned. As in past years, the parade was boycotted by most Nato Ambassadors, except those of Greece, Turkey, Denmark and - unusually - Italy. The military parade consisted mostly of obsolete tanks and missiles, and no new weapons were displayed. In a bizarre incident which cast a further pall over the celebrations a protester set fire to himself on the steps of the Mausoleum shortly after the square had emptied. Western diplomats said witnesses had seen the man become engulfed in flames while another Russian tried to shoot a protest to protesters by. Both men were hauled into a police van before the self-immolation could be explained. Witnesses said the security police had difficulty dousing the flames and the protester was probably badly burned.

Israel places Army on alert

Jerusalem - The Israeli Army was placed on special alert yesterday after the announcement of the Syrian mobilisation (Christopher Walker writes). By what the Israelis described officially as "a coincidence" the Syrian move came within hours of a planned Israeli exercise to mobilize thousands of its reservists and an unspecified number of vehicles to test new call-up procedures. A spokesman said that most of those reporting would be released immediately on arrival. The Army emphasized that the Israeli exercise had been planned for some time. It would begin "very soon". Senior defence sources took pains to insist that Israel had no aggressive intentions against Syria.



Face in the crowd: A portrait of Mr Andropov at the parade, but he himself was not there.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen holds an Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends a special performance of "Blondie" at the Old Vic to mark the re-opening of the theatre, 7.30.
The Duke of Gloucester carries out ceremonies at Gloucestershire, 10.55; Lydney, White Cross Sports Centre, 11.50; arrives Northcote Steam Centre, Dean Forest Railway, 12.45; arrives Formwood Ltd., Coleford Glos.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,281

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers in the starting squares.

ACROSS
1 Sadly, voters vex look-out men (10)
6 More virtuous bridge supporter? (4)
9 Rhodes gets run? Duck, maybe - dreadful (10)
10 Run out of Southern seat of religion (4)
12 Exemplary warning - aim to have not so much bowling (6-5)
15 Take reprisals about Muhammad's cousin appearing in a bowler (9)
17 Complete issue (5)
18 Continue to perform as an historian (5)
19 Rare foreign articles take same direction (9)
20 Remaining in a state of grace by finishing work? (12)
24 "Moi", said Odín's son (4)
25 Engineers temper it, first returning copy (10)
26 National emblem at the regatta, say? (4)
27 Digger's mother's back in a ragged navy vest (5,5)
DOWN
1 Resounding effect of satellite (4)
2 Bird act, soundly rendered (4)
3 Fell on weapon in evil surroundings (12)
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

TV top ten

- 1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 10.10p.
2 The Saturday Night Takeaway, Granada, 10.10p.
3 News That's Yours, Thames, 14.7p.
4 The Young Lads Revue, Thames, 14.5p.
5 One Up a Gun, Thames, 19.30p.
6 The Young Lads Revue, Thames, 19.30p.
7 Rules the Theatre, ITV, 12.7p.
8 The Young Lads Revue, Thames, 12.8p.
9 Crossroads (Thu), Canal, 12.50p.
10 Funhouse, LWT, 12.50p.

Anniversaries

Birch, Edmund Hailey, Astronomer Royal, London, 1656; Sir Arnold Rex, Master of the King's Music, London, 1833; Dennis John Milton, Chairman St Giles, Bucks, 1674; Thomas Bewick, wood engraver, Gateshead, 1828; César Franck, Paris, 1890; Francis Parkman, historian, Jamaica Plain, Mass, 1839; Astron. Eubank, (New York Nov 20), pianist and composer, Petrodvorets, Russia, 1894; Victoria Sarvas, novelist, Paris, 1908.

Roads

Middlesex M6: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Birmingham north-east and Birmingham central) and southbound entry from A38(M) and A38/A5127 (Aston Expressway) closed overnight. A34: Water main laying in Henley High Street, Warwickshire. A47: Traffic signals at eastern end of E. Dereham bypass, Norfolk. Wales and West M5: Northbound traffic between junctions 26 (Wellington) and 27 (Tiverton) confined to hard shoulder. M6: Lane closures affecting both carriageways, for bridge inspection and repairs between junction 21 and 22 across the Severn Bridge, A38: Road restrictions in Bristol Road, Gloucester. North A1: Roadworks on Moorham to Seaton Burn, Northumberland road, A6: Roadworks and delays at Garsington to Frith, Derbyshire. A57: Resurfacing and contraflow in Sheffield Parkway. Southeast M74: Contraflow at junction 2 (A7, Kirkcubrecht). A96: Resurfacing on southbound carriageway, The Forth Road Bridge, contraflow on northbound; one lane off peak, allow extra time. A977: Single-lane traffic between Crook of Devon and Rumbold Bridge, Kent - allow extra time. Information supplied by AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments on the Confederation of British Industry's indictment of Britain as a shabby and expensive place to live in, where inflation is still too high and public spending is too low, and where if things are getting better, most people can't see it. "The CBI is the Conservative Party in the boardroom", it says. "Some of its delegates are also delegates to the Tory Party Conference, its members faithfully help to finance the party's election campaign. But for what? Sir Terence forecasts unemployment will keep on rising. He says taxes and too high. So are cuts. Money needed to maintain essential services is not being spent. And Britain is now 20 per cent less competitive than it was in the mid-1970s." "It compares the 'dismal story' with the CBI's optimism in the run-up to the General Election. What's to be done about the gloomy picture of Britain painted by CBI Director-General, Sir Terence Beckett? The Daily Star asks. "Spend money, naturally. Sir Terence wants the Government to pump more into the economy to boost public projects like new roads. Fine, up to a point. More capital spending on construction is an excellent way of stimulating economic growth and taking up some of the slack in the dollar queues. But Sir Terence also defends industry's dismal record of recent years. He calls for lower taxes, lower costs, by which he means wages and lower interest rates." But if he gets all that, where is the money to come from. The paper says: "It's time that business and the whole ceased expecting the Government to wet their throats."

The pound

Table with columns for Bank, Buy, Sell, and various international exchange rates for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, and Yugoslavia.

Weather forecast

A mild southerly airstream covers all areas, but a trough of low pressure will remain close to N of Scotland. Gam to midnight. London, SE, central & E. central N England: Dull and misty at first with drizzle in places; sunny intervals developing but also scattered showers; wind SE, moderate; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 60F); NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy; occasional light rain or drizzle; some drizzle intervals; wind E or SE, moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F). NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals developing; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F). SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain and drizzle; bright intervals in sheltered places; wind SE, moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F). Money Fair, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain, some heavy; wind W or SW, light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F). Outlook for tomorrow and Tuesday: Mostly dry and bright, but raining N and W at first and S later; rather warm.

Lighting-up time

London 4.55 pm to 8.57 am
Bristol 4.49 pm to 8.51 am
Edinburgh 4.49 pm to 8.51 am
Manchester 4.55 pm to 8.57 am
Plymouth 4.55 pm to 8.57 am

Yesterday

Table showing temperatures at various locations (London, Manchester, Glasgow, etc.) for yesterday.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest: Dry Stone, Culyva Bay, 17C (63F); Lowest: Dry Stone, Barmouth, 10C (50F); Highest inland: Garsington, 15.6C (60.1F); Highest multiple: Weymouth, 7.1C (45F).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Trade Union Bill, second reading. Lords (2.15): Agriculture Holdings Bill, second reading.

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NOON TODAY Pressure is above in millions FEET



High tides

Table listing high tide times for various locations including London Bridge, Aberdeen, Liverpool, etc.

Around Britain

Table showing weather conditions (Sun, Rain, Cloud, etc.) for various locations across Britain.

Abroad

Table showing weather conditions for various international locations like Moscow, New York, etc.